FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PROSECUTOR PRESENTS CASE AGAINST ITALIANS

AU081540 Sofia BTA in English 1502 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Sofia, April 8 (BTA) -- The prosecuting magistrate Atanas Atanasov pleaded before the court today to acknowledge guilty the Italian citizens Paolo Farsetti and Gabriela Trevisin on charges of having collected information which represents a state secret in order to pass it out to a foreign state or organization which is a crime according to Article 104, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code of Bulgaria. In his plea, to which today's court session was dedicated, the prosecuting magistrate asked for penalty for Farsetti close to the medium term provoded by the legal sanction, and for Trevisin -- for a penalty under the provided minimum. The penalty provided by the Article 104, paragraph 1 is imprisonment from 10 to 20 years.

The confessions of the defendants, the witnesses' evidence, the material evidence and the expert examination firmly prove that Farsetti and Trevisin have photographed a naval base, naval vessels, a zone with barracks, an electronics signalling installation, a frontier duty detail and combat equipment. The prosecuting magistrate substantiated the intent of the committed crime with several facts. Farsetti and Trevisin have repeatedly violated the "no stopping", "no photographing" and "restricted area" signs, which are identical in Bulgaria and Italy. In spite of the three grave warnings made by military patrols, the two Italian citizens continued to photograph the military sites.

Farsetti's explanations why he has made the photographs are absolutely illogical and sound absurd. According to the confessions of Trevisin, Farsetti was in constant fear that they will be arrested. According to the prosecutiong magistrate, Farsetti was the initiator, organizer, instigator, the "brain" of the committed offence. Trevisin was merely an obedient instrument and a cover for his actions.

Farsetti's arrogance culminated today. He interrupted the prosecuting magistrate, threatened and intimidated. "We are strong enough to get the better of you all", shouted he. He was warned by the prosecuting magistrate that new charges can be brought against him for contempt of court and hooliganism and the chairman of the court read to him the conditions under which the penal code provides for removal from the courtroom.

"Only the patience of the chairman of the court saves Farsetti", said the Italian lawyer Rudolfo Lena, consultant to Farsetti's defence.

In order to make it possible for the defence to prepare for the legal debate, the court appointed its next session on Monday.

BTA ON EXPULSION OF RUSSIAN FROM FRANCE

AU081720 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 8 Apr 83

[BTA Observer Todor Stoyanov: "Sensational But Far From Expedient Step"]

[Text] Sofia, April 8 -- With its decision to invite some workers in Soviet departments in France to leave the country, the government can look forward to Washington's cheering in the first place. Both in France and in other states of Western Europe, the unprecedented act of the Paris authorities is resounding in another register: that of the doubt, reservations and disagreement with it.

The government's demarche is as sensational as it is void of adequacy. No doubt, it does comply with Reagan's line of exacerbating the international tension, but is also at drastic variance to both France' interests and the cause of common sense and the care for peace. It is worthwhile to think whether the cheers in the White House welcoming this step would find any equivalent, even a very close one, in the political echo round the world.

The allegation of France' foreign minister that the action in question would not have any bad aftermaths on the development of relations with the USSR, sounds rather strange. It is illusory to think that anti-Soviet actions on such a wide-ranging scale will not have any negative impact on the Paris-Moscow ties. The truth confirmed by the whole previous political practice is: When you sow bad blood, don't expect the sprouts of friendship.

BALEV LEADS DELEGATION TO GDR MARX CONFERENCE

AU101908 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] Sofia, April 10 (BTA) -- A delegation of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, led by Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, left for the German Democratic Republic today. The delegation will take part in the international scientific conference on the theme "Karl Marx and Our Time -- the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress", due in Berlin from April 11 to 17. The Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party is the organizer of the conference.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH AFGHANISTAN

AU091310 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] The third session of the Bulgarian-Afghan Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has ended in Sofia. During the session, the fulfillment of the first session commission's decisions were reviewed. The possibilities for further intensifying economic and trade cooperation between the two countries were also discussed. It was established that possibilities exist for increasing trade between Bulgaria and Afghanistan. It is provided that Bulgaria will render technical assistance and deliver equipment for the reconstruction of a number of industrial projects in Afghanistan. This afternoon the chairmen of the commission, Rumen Serbezov, minister of light industry, and 'Abdol Ghaffar Lakanwal, Afghan minister of agriculture and agrarian development, signed a protocol on the work of the third session.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH INDIAN CONGRESS (I) PARTY

AU061508 Sofia BTA in English 1321 GMT 6 Apr 83

[By BTA correspondent]

[Excerpt] Delhi, April 6 -- A delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front led by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, is on a 5-day official visit in India. The Bulgarian delegation is here at the invitation of Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister and chairman of the Indian National Congress (I). Mr Pencho Kubadinski and Mr Kamlapati Tripathi, organizing secretary of the Indian National Congress (I), signed a 5-year cooperation agreement between the two organisations.

FUNERAL FOR VACLAV HULA HELD IN PRAGUE 8 APR

List of Attendees

LD081510 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 8 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The funeral of Vaclav Hula, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy federal premier, and deputy of the Chamber of the People of the Federal Assembly, who died at the age of 57, took place in the building of the Federal Assembly in Prague this afternoon. In him, the CPCZ and our socialist country have lost a selfless and experienced official totally devoted to the cause of socialism and communism, a patriot and internationalist who used all his strength and ability in the interests of the Czechoslovak people and the indestructible friendship and cooperation with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community.

Tributes to the memory of Comrade Hula were paid, together with the family of the deceased, by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; and by other members of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the Presidium of the Central Committee Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman and Miloslav Hruskovic; secretaries of the Party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ. Also among the funeral guests was a delegation of the CPSL Central Committee; department heads of the CPCZ Central Committee; the Presidium of the Federal Assembly; members of the Federal, Czech, and Slovak governments; representatives of the Central Committee of the National Front and the Czech and Slovak National Councils; delegations from Prague, Bratislava, all 10 regions; from his native village in Rakovnik District, his constituency Most-Chomutov and industrial enterprises; other individuals of our political and public life; and colleagues of the deceased. Also present were members of the Prague diplomatic corps.

Placed at the coffin draped in the Czechoslovak state flag were wreaths from the CPCZ Central Committee; the president of the republic; the CPSL Central Committee; the Federal Assembly; the Federal, Czech and Slovak governments; the Central Committee of the National Front; Vaclav Hula's family; social organizations of the National Front; and central institutions.

Comrade Josef Korcak delivered the funeral oration in which he underlined the life-long activity of Comrade Vaclav Hula -- who saw the purpose of life in the service to social progress, who offered his energies to the cause of the working class and socialism, and devoted all his thoughts and deeds to progress and the happiness of man. His departure is a painful loss to the family, and the groups in which he worked, and the team he led. In talking about the most important milestones in the life of the deceased Comrade Vaclav Hula, he underlined that he had always understood well the political and economic significance of the constant deepening of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. He tirelessly promoted the idea of socialist internationalism and won recognition for deepening international socialist integration. Comrade Vaclav Hula belonged to those who display creative optimism; he looked forward and thought of the future.

Speakers Address Funeral Gathering

LD091000 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The funeral of Vaclav Hula, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy federal premier and deputy of the Chamber of the People of the Federal Assembly, who died at age 57, took place in the Federal Assembly building in Prague this afternoon. The funeral oration was delivered by Comrade Josef Korcak:

[Begin Korcak recording] Dear Comrade Hulova, esteemed relatives of the deceased, comrades:

We have come to bid our farewell to Comrade Vaclav Hula, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy premier of the CSSR Government and deputy of the Chamber of the People of the Federal Assembly. An important party and state official, a Communist and good and modest man has suddenly departed from our ranks at the age of 57. It is difficult to find words that express our sorrow at the departure of a close comrade and fellow fighter, who has written himself deeply into our hearts.

Comrade Hula saw the purpose of his life in service to social progress. He gave his strength to the cause of the working class and scoialism and devoted his ideas and energies to progress and the happiness of man. All this has earned him respect and recognition within the CPCZ and our society. The departure of those we have known and loved is a painful one.

Therefore, the greater is the sorrow we feel at the departure of a man in the midst of unfinished work. In Comrade Hula, we are losing a worker who has done a great deal and who still had a great amount of work ahead of him. His departure signifies a painful loss to his family and to the groups in which he worked and the collectives he led.

The revolutionary task of building socialism demands much from each individual. However, it offers opportunities to develop one's own capabilities, assert one's talents and fulfill with dignity the purpose of one's life. Today, we are saying farewell to a comrade who succeeded in linking his life with the needs of society, who knew what to live for and who spared no effort to achieve this. This is why we are today recalling the greatness of the ideas for which he worked and the durability of the values that he was creating jointly with others. In our remembrance of him, we think of the goals in the name of which he fought for decades and to which he always proved loyal.

Comrade Hula was well aware of the political and economic importance of continually deepening our friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. He tirelessly promoted the ideas of socialist internationalism and earned recognition for his efforts to intensify international socialist intergration.

We found in him a selfless, educated, and modest leading party and state representative who, although consistently demanding the fulfillment of duties, was always sensitive and attentive to his fellow workers. He knew the joys and difficulties of people and in meeting their needs, he saw the main purpose and mission of a communist official.

The selfless work of Comrade Hula, his important contribution to building socialist society, were commended by the conferment on him of a number of high distinctions. He holds the Order of the Republic, the Order of Victorious February and other Czechoslovak and foreign distinctions.

We are bidding farewell today to a rare man and exemplary Communist, who marched for 38 years in the party ranks, grew in the discharging of party tasks, never betrayed his socialist conviction, and remained loyal in every situation to the socialist principles, the ideas of internationalism and friendship with the Soviet Union. He has not lived in vain. He has left a lasting monument in many sectors of socialist construction through his active work. This is why his name will be written in the history of socialism in our homeland and will enjoy a well-deserved respect and recognition. [end recording]

Rudolf Rohicek, deputy federal premier delivered his farewell address in the Great Ceremonial Hall of the Strasnice crematorium. In his oration, he singled out the decreased's purposeful and creative work for the ideas of socialism and peace and for our friendship and firm alliance with the Soviet Union. Comrade Rohlicek then went on to say:

[Begin recording] Comrade Vaclav Hula's life bore a distinctive mark of the environment in which he was born and in which he grew. In his early youth, he drew experiences from his environment and shaped his views and attitude to the world at large. The environment of a working-class family from the Rakovnik District was his first school of political orientation, a school that had a decisive importance for his entire future life and work. It was there that he became aware of the sharp class differences and social injustice; it was there where the awareness of the inevitability of the struggle for a new social order began to formulate.

This is why immediately after the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army, he did not hesitate to join the CPCZ in order to actively help within its ranks to demolish the old and build the new world. He did not want to stand aside in this great revolutionary task, which the working class and all the working people had begun to accomplish. He devoted all his energy and talents to the construction of socialism and the creation of the social conditions that would enable the working man to live a full, contented, and truly human life. He endeavored to accomplish this fundamental decision of his consistently everywhere he operated, in all responsible party, state, and public posts entrusted to him by our Communist Party. He always discharged them with exemplary selflessness and often to the detriment of his personal interests, family, and health.

Comrade Hula's profile would be incomplete if we did not recall those personal characteristics of his for which he was loved by his fellow workers and which won him their esteem and respect. It was, above all, his genuine modesty and interest in people, their needs and everyday worries; and his positive attitude to life and unbreakable optimism.

The life has been fulfilled of a man who has been unable to accomplish everything he had set before himself to do. We therefore mourn his sudden departure even more.

Esteemed comrades, we are today saying farewell to Comrade Vaclav Hula, who of his own will and from his own conviction chose a difficult path, a path of pioneering, progress, and socialism. He accomplished it in accordance with his best awareness and consciousness, in accordance with his best talents. [end recording]

After Comrade Rohlicek's oration, the solemn ceremony in the Strasnice crematorium was brought to an end with the sounds of the Internationale and the firing by the honor guard.

ECONOMIC, TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH IRAQ

LD101453 Prague Domestic Servic in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] At the conclusion of the fifth session of the permanent Czechoslovak-Iraqi Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Iraqi Republic a protocol was signed in Prague on the further development of mutual economic and trade relations. During the session, Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received in the Hrzan Palace Samal Majid Faraj, minister of planning of the Iraqi Republic.

BILAK DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BERLIN CONFERENCE

LD101943 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left Berlin by air today at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. The delegation will attend an international scientific conference to mark the 165th anniversary of the birth and the 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx. The delegation also comprises Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

HOFFMANN-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR WFTU SESSION

LD110100 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] Today a delegation of the Central Trade Union Council [CTUC] led by Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, CTUC chairman and vice chairman of the WFTU, left by air from Prague for Nicosia today to attend the session of the WFTU General Council.

A WFTU delegation led by General Secretary Ibrahim Zakariyah also left by air for the capital of Cyprus

DETAILS OF VISIT OF GDR'S SCHUERER REPORTED

Meets With Colotka

LD090429 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Today in Bratislava Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak premier, received Gerhard Schuerer, GDR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and State Planning Commission chairman, who is in our homeland on a working visit. The two representatives discussed the possibilities of further cooperation between the CSSR and the GDR and exchanged information about the fulfillment of the tasks of the congresses of the fraternal parties.

Meets With Jakes, Potac

LD090426 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Today Milcs Jakes, Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, met Gerhard Schuerer, candidate SED Central Committee Politburo member, GDR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and GDR State Planning Commission chairman. During a comradely discussion they briefed each other about the political and economic situation in their respective countries. They examined the level of mutual economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and trade exchanges and voiced interest in further intensifying and developing economic relations both bilaterally and within the framework of the CEMA. They also appreciated the importance of cooperation with the Soviet Union for the economic development of Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

Comrade Gerhard Schuerer discussed measures aimed at securing the current tasks in economic cooperation between the two countries with Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and State Planning Commission chairman. They paid particular attention to the development of cooperation in the field of olefins and biochemistry. They set a working program for the current year for further perparation for the coordination of the two countries' national economic plans in the period 1986-1990.

Departs 10 Apr

LD101947 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, who has been in Czechoslovak on a working visit, left Poprad by air today for the GDR. At the airport the guest was seen off by Svatopluk Potac, federal vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission. Both representatives held talks previously on the intensification of reciprocal economic cooperation.

HAMAN ADDRESSES BRNO CPCZ MEETING 9 APRIL

LD092116 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] A 2-day city conference of the CPCZ began in Brno today. A report of the city's party committee critically evaluated results achieved in the party organization in Brno in fulfilling the line set out by the 16th CPCZ Congress for all sections of public life. It stated that industrial output has grown almost 7.5 percent in the city over the past 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It underlined the responsibility of Communists to apply new scientific and technological findings faster in practice. In examining workers' initiative, the report commended 12 enterprises which adopted counterplans [vstricne plany] for this year. At the same time it pointed out that socialist competition and workers' initiative must not be a substitute for shortcomings in the managerial and organizational work of the management.

Among those who spoke during a debate at the conference was also the head of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. He dealt, above all, with the development of external and internal conditions in which we are carrying out the line set by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

He singled out the importance of Czechoslovakia's participation, side by side with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, in the great struggle against the aggressive intentions of imperialism and the necessity, through the successful fulfillment of tasks in constructing socialism, of doing everything possible to further consolidate the socialist system and the economic strength of our country.

He went on to say that the growing exactingness of tasks demands that the party line to raise effectiveness and to switch the national economy over to the course of intensive development be applied in practice with greater emphasis.

Comrade Josef Haman went on to draw attention to the fact that many persistent shortcomings have survived in the national economy and that they must be eliminated with greater resolve. The exactingness of this year's plan, too, calls for increased efforts to raise our export performance, increase the quality and technical standard of production, introduce order in capital investment and in relations between suppliers and their customers, promote harmony between the structure and production and the requirements of both the internal and external trade. Rationalization of consumption of all kinds of fuels, energy, oil products, metals and other raw and production materials is of particular importance. It is necessary to pay systematic attention to improving the quality of the internal market, to make better and more flexible use of the existing possibilities of the national economy in order to enrich the range of goods available and to eliminate shortages of certain kinds of goods more quickly.

The implementation of the demands of the 16th CPCZ Congress to strengthen work and state discipline, protecting social interests and common ownership, strengthen individual responsibility and observe socialist principles and morality is assuming special political and economic significance in the current stage of development. In this spirit it is necessary to wage a struggle, using all available means, against instances of disorder, slipshod work practices, speculation and other negative phenomena that are alien to socialist society.

At the close of his speech Comrade Haman stressed the necessity to raise further, on the basis of the development of criticism and self-criticism and inner party democracy, the activity of all Communists, eliminate formalism from work and strive to ensure that the broadest stratas of the working people are brought in to tackle all problems.

BENO ADDRESSES AIR FORCE PARTY MEETING

LD092204 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] A conference of Communists from an Air Force group [Letecky svaz] has stressed that the aggravation of relations in international developments calls for a high degree of political vigilance, class consciousness, and the moral and military technical preparedness of all members of the Air Force. The report submitted to the conference and the ensuing discussion pointed at the fact that the standard of Air Force training, which is decisive in entire combat training, is also dependent on the quality of the methods and forms of party-political work.

Mikulas Beno, head of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, appreciated the results achieved which demonstrate the high degree of unity existing between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the people, a factor reinforcing the defense capability of our homeland.

He went on to stress that contrasting strongly with the new peace proposals that came out of the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states is the threat of a nuclear catastrophe on the part of imperialist countries. This reality compels us to increase further the combat, technical, and political preparedness of our people's Army and Air Force. For this purpose it will be necessary to deepen further the leading role of the party, work more consistently with party documents, and raise the effectiveness of administration and ideological work.

PITRA SPEAKS AT ARMY GROUP CONFERENCE 9 APR

LD092203 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Delegates attending a conference of Communists at an Army group level concerned themselves today with the fulfillment of tasks arising from the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress concerning defense policy. Frantisek Pitra, the head of a CPCZ Central Committee delegation and CPCZ Central Committee secretary spoke about results achieved in fulfilling the line laid down by the 16th party congress in the current, complicated international situation.

He devoted his main attention to the fulfillment of tasks in the field of resources formation and the requirements of our economy, which form the basis for the systematic reinforcement of the political, economic, and defense strength of our country. He also recalled growing demands on the quality of party-political work in the Army. In a letter to the CPCZ Central Committee, delegates appreciated the care devoted to the Army by the party and gave assurances that Communists in the Army group will promote all positive features aimed at overcoming shortcomings. They are oriented toward this by a resolution which stresses the need for the further development of party-political work to increase the combat readiness and preparedness of our troops.

INTERNATIONAL MARX CONFERENCE BEGINS 11 APRIL

AU071702 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday, 11 April 1983, in the Palace of the Republic, the international scientific conference "Karl Marx and Our Time -- the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress" opens, to which the SED Central Committee has invited communist and workers parties, socialist, and social democratic parties as well as national liberation movements from all over the world. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, will open the conference.

Thus far 140 parties and movements from all continents have informed the SED Central Committee that they will send representatives to Berlin. The 1-week conference will provide an opportunity for an extensive exchange of ideas about the impact of the ideas of Karl Marx on today's world and about the struggle for peace and social progress.

The opening of the conference will be relayed live by the GDR television and radio service starting at 1000 hours local time on 11 April 1983.

Delegations Arriving 6 April

LD062257 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1740 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 6 Apr (ADN) -- Further delegations arrived in the GDR capital on Wednesday to participate in the SED Central Committee scientific conference, "Karl Marx and Our Time -- the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress". The delegation of the Israeli Communist Party, headed by its Central Committee general secretary, Me'ir Wilner, was received at Berlin-Schoenefelt Airport by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. The secretary of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee, Tzahi Harkabi, is a member of the delegation.

On the evening of the same day the political secretary of the Revolutionary Party of the Nationalist Left of Bolivia, Alcides Alvarado, also arrived. He was welcomed by the deputy GDR foreign minister, Gerd Koenig, candidate member of the SED Central Committee.

7 April

LD072031 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1447 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Berlin, 7 Apr (ADN) -- More delegations to the international scientific conference "Karl Marx and Our Time -- the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress" arrived today in Berlin. The delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] is led by Mahmud Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, and includes Omar Mohsenzada, chief of a Central Committee department. They were welcomed by Werner Jarowinsky, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

The delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] led by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Poliburo and deputy chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Council of Ministers arrived in the GDR capital to take part in the SED Central Committee Karl Marx conference.

Another member of the delegation is Lieutenant General Siphon Phalikhan, member of the LPRP Central Committee and vice minister of national defense. They were welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

8 April

LD082348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1746 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 8 Apr (ADN) -- Further delegations to the SED Central Committee's international Karl Marx Conference arrived in Berlin on Friday. General Secretary Michael O'Riordan heads the delegation of the Communist Party of Ireland. The delegation includes Edwina Stewart, member of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Ireland.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Canada is led by General Secretary William Kashtan. Peter Boychuck, member of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Canada, is among the delegation.

The delegation of the Colombian Communist Party is headed by General Secretary Gilberto Vieira White and includes Raul Valbuena, member of the Colombian Communist Party Central Committee and party representative on the editorial staff of the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM in Prague.

The delegations were welcomed at Berlin Schoenefeld Airport by Hermann Axen and Werner Felfe, Politburo members and secretaries of the SED Central Committee.

9 April

LD091220 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0909 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Spelling of names as received]

[Text] Berlin, 9 Apr (ADN) -- More delegation arrived in Berlin on 9 April to attend the international scientific Karl-Marx conference. The delegation of the Syrian Communist Party is headed by Khalid Bakdash, general secretary of the Central Committee. Ibrahim Bakri, member of the Politburo of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee is a member of the delegation.

The delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party is headed by Georges Hawi, general secretary of the Central Committee. Rafiq Samhun, member of the Central Committee Politburo, is among the delegation.

The delegation of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) is headed by Andreas Fantis, deputy general secretary of the party. The candidates of the AKEL Central Committee, Nikos Katsouridhis and Mikhalakhis Mikhalidhis, are members of the delegation.

Sulayman an-Najjab, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Palestinian Communist Party, is heading his party's delegation, of which Mahir ash-Sharif, member of the Central Committee, is a member.

From the Iraqi Communist Party, Sa'id Salim Zaki, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, has arrived in the GDR capital. He was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Alfred Neumann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and Bruno Kiesler, member of the Central Committee.

The Jordanian Communist Party delegation is headed by Abdel Aziz Otte, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee. Aziz Ahmed, a representative of the Jordan Communist Party at the editorial office of WORLD MARXIST REVIEW in Prague, is a member of the delegation.

Cordially welcomed was Aziz Mahmud, member of the Executive Committee of the National Liberation Front of Bahrain.

The delegation of the Yemeni Socialist Party is led by Abu Bakr 'Abd ar-Razzaq Ba Dhib, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. Salih Hassan Muhammad, member of the Central Committee, and Ali Isma'il, section head of the Central Committee belong to the delegation.

Jesus Montane Oropesa, candidate of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, heads his party's delegation, which includes Orlando Fundora, candidate of the Central Committee, and Rafael Polanco, deputy head of the main department of the Central Committee.

General Secretary Gisele Rabesahala represents the Party of the Independence Congress of Madagascar at the conference. Laurent Radaody Rakotondravao, member of the Politburo represents the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution.

The guests were cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by Alfred Neumann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, and other individuals.

The delegation of the Greek Communist Party is headed by Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee. It consists of Dimitrios Sarlis, member of the Politburo of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, and Theodera Sarri, a staff member of the Central Committee.

Heading the Mali People's Democratic Union [UDPM] delegation is Ambagarai Guindo, member of the Executive Bureau, who is accompanied by Adama Traore, member of the UDPM National Council.

Norway's Communist Party is represented by its chairman, Hans I. Kleven.

The delegation of the Brazilian Communist Party is headed by Giocondo Dias, general secretary of the Central Committee. Members of the delegation are Givaldo Pereira de Siqueira, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee, and Amaro Valentim do Nascimento, member of the Central Committee and representative of the Brazilian Communist party at the editorial office of WORD MARXIST REVIEW in Prague.

Cordially welcomed was Dr Cheddi Berred Jagan, general secretary of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana.

The delegation of the South African Communist Party is headed by its general secretary, Moses Mabhida. Brian Percy Bunting is a member of the delegation.

The Venezuelan Communist Party delegation is headed by Eduardo Gallegos Mancera, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. Jeronimo Carrera, the party's representative at the editorial office of WORLD MARXIST REVIEW in Prague, is a member of the delegation.

The RCP delegation has also arrived headed by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee and rector of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy. Alexandru Szabo, member of the Central Auditing Commission and deputy department head of the Central Auding Commission and deputy department head of the RCP Central Committee, is a member of the delegation.

Enrique Bernales, general secretary of the Revolutionary Socialist Party in Peru, is also in Berlin.

The delegation's were welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by the members and candidates of the SED Politburo Horst Dahlus, Inge Lange and Werner Walde, and other individuals.

The delegation of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] is headed by the member of the national leadership and Central Committee Secretary Aldo Tortorella and includes PCI Central Committee staff member Claudio Ligas. Also in Berlin is Giuseppe Tamburrano, member ofthe national leadership of the Italian Socialist Party.

The delegation from the Maltese Communist Party, headed by General Secretary Anthony Vassallo, has also arrived in Berlin and includes Mario Vella, member of the Executive Committee and Central Committee secretary. The delegation from the United National Independence Party (Zambia) is headed by member of the Central Committee Edward Mungoni Lis and includes staff member of the Central Committee, Gideon Kapila Kasapatu.

A further arrival in Berlin in Santiago Alvarez Gomez, member of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee.

The guests were welcomed by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary. The delegation of the Indian Communist Party is headed by Chandra Rajeshwara Rao, general secretary of the National Council, and includes Varadaratalu Subbiah, member of the Central Party Control Commission.

The delegation was welcomed by Guenter Schabowski, candidate member of the SED Politburo, and other personages.

10 April

LD101321 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1011 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Spelling of names as received]

[Text] Berlin, 10 Apr (ADN) -- More delegations arrived in Berlin on Sunday to attend the international scientific conference of the SED Central Committee, "Karl Marx and Our Time -- the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress".

The delegation of the Korean Workers' Party [KWP] headed by KWP Political Bureau member and Central Committee Secretary Kim Chung-nin.

The delegation also includes candidate member of the KWP Central Committee Son Songp'il, deputy of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and director of the College of Economics, and deputy department chief of the KWP Central Committee, Ch'oe Chung-sam. They were welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee Werner Jarowinsky, and by Central Committee member Herbert Krolikowski.

The Luxembourg Communist Party is represented by its chairman, Rene Urbany. Another member of the delegation was Francois Hoffman, member of the Luxembourg Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front delegation of Nicaragua is led by member of the National Directorate, Victor Tirado Lopez. It includes the chief of the Main Political Administration of the Sandinista People's Army, Hugo Torres, and the general secretary of the Sandinista Trade Union Federation, Lucio Jimenez. Editor-in-chief Yuriy Sklyarov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, is heading the delegation of the editorial office of the magazine PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM in Prague. The guests were welcomed by SED Central Committee members and other public figures.

A CPSU delegation, led by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Oblast committee, arrived in the GDR capital on Sunday to attend the international scientific conference of the SED Central Committee entitled "Karl Marx and Our Time -- the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress." It includes CPSU Central Committee Secretaries Mikhail Zimyanin and Konstantin Rusakov and CPSU Central Committee members Anatoliy Yegorov and Vadim Zagladin. The delegation was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and by SED Central Committee Politburo members Hermann Axen, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, and Konrad Naumann.

Jorge Kolle, first secretary of the Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee, has arrived in Berlin. The delegation from the Party of Unity for National Progress (Burundi), UPRONA, is headed by Deogratias Bayaga, member of the Central Committee. Another member is UPRONA National Secretary Alphonse Kadege. Dr Victor Granda, secretary general of the Ecuadoran Socialist Revolutionary Party is staying in the GDR capital. The delegation from the French Communist Party is headed by Francette Lazard, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau. Other members are the Central Committee members Robert Allione and Jacques Milhau, and Central Committee staff member Jacques Planche.

The guests were welcomed by SED Politburo member Werner Felfe and by other personages.

The delegation from the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde [PAICV] is headed by Joaquim Pedro Silva, secretary and member of the PAICV National Council. Another member is PAICV National Council member Jose Eduardo Barbosa.

Andre Constant, member of the Martinique Communist Party Central Committee, has arrived in Berlin. Antonius van Hoek, member of the Netherlands Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau, is staying in the GDR capital.

The PLO delegation is headed by Abu Hatem, member of the National Council and the Central Council and deputy chief of the PLO Executive Committee Political Department. Another member is PLO Ambassador to the GDR Dr 'Isam Kamil Salim.

A DKP [as received] delegation has arrived in Berlin to attend the conference. It includes Dr Wilhelm Bruns, chief of the Department of Security and Disarmament in the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, and Dr Hans Pelger, director of the Karl Marx House in Trier. The delegation was welcomed by Dr Otto Reinhold, member of the SED Central Committee.

Representatives from the Indonesian Communist Party have also arrived in Berlin. Anthony Harriott, member of the Workers' Party of Jamaica Central Committee Political Bureau, is also in Berlin.

The DKP delegation is headed by its chairman, Herbert Mies. It includes members of the presidium and secretaries of the party Executive Committee, Willi Gerns and Karl-Heinz Schroeder as well as Heinz Jung, member of the Executive Committee and chief of the Institute of Marxist Studies and Research.

The BCP delegation is in Berlin under the leadership of Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. It includes the Central Committee members Boyko Dimitrov, first deputy chief of the Central Committee Department of International Relations, and David Elazar, director of the Institute for the History of the BCP.

The delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party (Syria) is lead by Assistant Secretary 'Abdallah al-Ahmar. It includes Dr Fadil al-Ansari, candidate member of the National Command; Hassan Ajaj, member of the regional command; Faysal Summaq, Syrian ambassador to the GDR; 'Ali Nassar, member of the Damascus Regional Command, and Atiyah al-Jawdar, departmental chief in the National Command.

The delegation from the Ecuadoran Communist Party is led by Secretary General Rene Mauge. It includes Colodoveo Astudillo, member of the Central Committee. The delegation of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] (Ghana) is led by Minister Ato Austin, PNDC secretary for information. In includes Dr Ansa Kwami Asoma, adviser to the prime minister. The delegation from the Democratic Party of Guinea is headed by Bonata Diengo, chief of the Central Committee International Relations Department. It includes Saydon Dioubate, chairman of the School of Philosophy in the faculty of sociology at the Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir Polytechnic.

The LCY delegation is headed by Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium. It includes Dusan Propovic, Central Committee member and chairman of the Central Committee Commission for Ideological and Theoretical Work; Borislav Milosevic, deputy executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium and departmental director in the Central Committee; and Dr Fuad Muhic, professor at the University of Sarajevo.

The PZPR delegation is led by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. It includes Jerzy Dabrowski, Central Committee member and first secretary of the Zielona Gora PZPR Committee; Marian Leczyk, professor at the military political academy of the Polish People's Army; and Jerzy Ladyka, professor at the Central Committee Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism.

Jorge Shaac Handal, secretary general of the Salvororan Communist Party Central Committee, also arrived in Berlin.

The delegation of the Chama Cha Mapinduz' [CCM] (Tanzania), is headed by Moses Nnauye, Central Committee member and secretary in the National Executive Committee.

It also includes Isaac Sepetu, member of the National Executive Committee and ambassador of the United Republic of Tanzania to the GDR, and Pius Mlowe, member of the International Relations Department of the National Executive Committee. The Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party delegation is headed by Demchigiyan Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. It includes Central Committee member Tserenpiliyan Balhaajav, and Central Committee candidate member Galsangiyn Dashdzeveg. Lerry Cooke, member of the Executive Committee of the People's National Party of Jamaica, also arrived in the GDR capital.

The MSZMP delegation is headed by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Other members are Istvan Huszar, member of the Central Committee, and director of the Central Committee Institute of Sociology, and Jozsef Lick, deputy rector of the MSZMP political academy.

Leading the delegation from the Turkish Communist Party is Secretary General Haydar Kutlu. Other members are Neval Zaro, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, and the Central Committee Secretary Oktay Kaya. Ruben Dario Sousa, secretary general of the People's Party of Panama Central Committee party, has also arrived in Berlin.

The CPCZ delegation is headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee. Other members are Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee, Zdenek Snitil, member of the Central Committee and director of the Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

Roberto Moreno Burgas Central Committee member and chief of the Foreign Bureau of the Chilean Revolutionary Left; Rigoberto Padillar, secretary general of the Communist Party of Honduras Central Committee; Jorge Cruikshank Garcia, secretary general of the Mexican Popular Socialist Party; Carlos Alberto Calderon Rodriguez, member of the united revolutionary leadership of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador; and Paavo Juhani Lopponen, member of the program and basis commission of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, are staying in Berlin. The delegation from the Finnish Communist Party is headed by its chairman, Jouka Kajanoja. Other members are Central Committee Politburo member Seppo Toivianen and Central Committee Secretariat member Olavi Poikolainen. At the head of the delegation from the Greek Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) is the Central Committee member Yiannis Papadatos. Another member is Kostas Markakis, member of the Central Committee Organization Committee.

The delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] party has arrived in Berlin to attend the international scientific Marx conference. It is headed by Samora Machel, president of Frelimo and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and includes Sergio Vieira, Central Committee member and department chief in the Central Committee; Jose Julio Andrade, chief de cabinet of the party's president and department chief; Muradali Mamadhusen, secretary to the President's Office; Aquino de Braganca, director of the Center for African Studies at the Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo, and Ambassador Ipolito Pereira Sosimo Patricio. The delegation was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other public figures.

Kenneth Kvist, member of the Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Swedish Party of the Left (Communist), is also in Berlin.

The delegation of the Workers' Party-Communist of Sweden (APK) is headed by Chairman Rolf Hagel. Also included is Politburo member Carsten Thunborg.

At the head of the Austrian Communist Party delegation is its chairman, Franz Muhri. It includes Central Committee Politburo member Ernst Wimmer. General Secretaries of the All-India Congress Committee of the Indian National Congress Chandulal Chandrakar and Champasseril Mathai Stephen have also arrived in Berlin. Sven Ove Hansson of the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party has arrived for particiation in the conference. Representative of the Chilean Radical Party Hugo Miranda Ramirez, member of the party's national leadership, is in the GDR capital. The United Socialist Party of Mexico delegation is headed by Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, party Central Committee Political Commission member. It includes Carlos Juarez Villalvazd, of the Mexican Socialist Workers' Movement Study Center.

Honecker Opens Conference

LI110841 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0801 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 11 Apr (ADN) -- The international scientific conference, Karl Marx and Our Time -- the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress, was opened in Berlin this morning at 1000 by Erich Honecker. In the Palace of the Republic, he welcomed delegations from communist and workers' parties, national revolutionary and national democratic parties, liberation movements, socialist and social democratic parties from all over the world to the 1-week conference.

Honecker Welcomes Delegates

DW110908 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0758 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Address by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker welcoming the delegates to the international conference on Karl Marx in the Palace of the Republic in East Berlin on 11 April 1983 -- live]

[Text] On behalf of the SED Central Committee I greet you most cordially and wish to express our pleasure that you followed our invitation to participate in this international scientific conference. We are meeting here to pay tribute to the life-work and the personality of the ingenious thinker and revolutionary Karl Marx. Together with his comrade-in-arms Friedrich Engels, Karl Marx theoretically and practically laid the foundationstone for the modern workers movement and for the struggle of the peoples for a world liberated from exploitation and wars. His ideas decisively mark the political and social developments of our century.

At our conference representatives of parties and movements have been meeting who, in their assessment of Marx's legacy and its practice, do not hold identical views on all problems. This will not prevent us from conducting a frank dialogue and working out those matters on which we agree in the interests of mankind. In our politically troubled time it is important, above all, to avert the danger of a nuclear world war which would mean the self-destruction of mankind. In this light and in the interests of the salvation of civilization all political forces are judged by their actions for averting this danger and ensuring peace.

The GDR citizens and the SED members are proud of having been entrusted with the great task to implement on German soil, in Karl Marx' home country, his doctrines and ideals of a society liberated from exploitation of man by man and the building of socialism. We consider this at the same time to be a high internationalist obligation and as communists we view in it the sense of our life.

May the exchange of views and thoughts also at this conference be fruitful, and may new impulses emanate from it for the struggle for the prevention of a nuclear inferno, for peace, arms limitation, and disarmament, for national independence and social progress. I herewith declare the conference opened, and I wish all participants a successful work and a pleasant stay in the GDR. [applause]

SINDERMANN-LED DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO GREECE

LD091533 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1409 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Athens, 9 Apr (ADN) -- A delegation of the People's Chamber headed by its president, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, ended its official visit to Greece on Saturday. The deputation was cordially seen off at Athens airport by Ioannis Alevras, president of the Greek Parliament, and other leading personages of the host country.

Horst Sindermann and Ioannis Alevras praised the extremely constructive meetings. The People's Chamber president stressed the success of the visit, which will have numerous effects on the still closer cooperation between the two parliaments and states. He invited the Greek Parliament to send a delegation to the GDR. President Alevras emphasized that the visit of the People's Chamber delegation had contributed greatly to the promotion of cooperation between the two parliaments and, through the development of personal contacts and political dialogue between the representatives of the two states, to the development of friendship between Greece and the GDR.

The delegation has returned to Berlin.

HONECKER RECEIVES MEXICAN, RWANDAN ENVOYS

LD081507 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] The high level of relations between the GDR and Mexico was praised today by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. When receiving the credentials of Ambassador Rogelio Martinez Aguillar, both sides expressed confidence that the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two states would continue to deepen.

During a talk with the ambassador of the Republic of Rwanda, Bonaventure Ubalijoro, who also handed over his credentials, the need for greater cooperation between all peace-loving forces in order to avert the danger of a nuclear disaster was underlined.

BRIEFS

ZAIRIAN AMBASSADOR'S FAREWELL -- On 6 April Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, received for a farewell visit Makunga Nzau, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Zaire to the GDR. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Apr 83 p 2 AU]

POTATO PLANTING -- In the areas of Halle, Magdeburg, and Leipzig Bezirke with a more favorable climate the farmers have started the planting of potatoes. Altogether about 500,000 hectares will be cultivated in the coming weeks in the GDR. So far one-third of the necessary seed potatoes have been prepared. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 Apr 83 p 2 AU]

MISSILE EXPERT ON U.S. PLANS FOR LASER WEAPONS

LD092003 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 9 Apr 83

[From the "168 Hours" program]

[Text] Is the laser weapon a super weapon ? Will it be made and if so, will it change the balance of power? The world press has been dealing with these questions since President Reagan gave instructions for the preparation of plans for an antimissile system working in space. This subject was discussed by Correspondent Zsolt Szalai and Gyorgy Szentes, lieutenant colonel in the Engineers Corps and an expert in this field.

[Begin recording] In recent weeks there has been a flood of statements regarding the limitation of armaments, referring to armaments in the dispute between the Soviet Union and the United States. I believe it would be interesting to discuss, first of all, how much President Reagan's new missile defense program, reminiscent of Star Wars, is really a novelty from a military-political and military-technological angle.

[Szentesi] From the military-technological side we have been seeing for some years that various statements have been published on a truly new method of antimissile defense. This means that the attacking missiles and their warheads would be destroyed not by arms launched from earth but by laser beams released from laser stations in space or by charged and neutral atomic particles emitted from particle accelerators up there. The novelty consists not only in the method of annihilation but in the circumstance. While in the older missile defense system operational at the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies the ABM carried out the interception in the descending part of the trajectory -- that is, before the impact on target -- the new missile defense system intends to annihilate the attacking missiles in the ascending stage after the emergence from the dense atmosphere at a moment when the driving mechanism of the carrier missile is still working. In this case, in fact, the whole charge is still together in the missile head; there is no separation yet. In this sense this would mean in every respect a really new solution and technical method and location and time of the attacking missiles' annihilation would also be new.

[Szalai] In fact, one can say that if the United States unilaterally introduces this new-type of missile interception, then a total nuclear war would again make sense. It will again be possible to plan a sort of nuclear war which can be won with acceptable losses, and with very small losses, because this kind of novel missile interception system makes sense only if the certainty of annihilation, the effectiveness, is almost 100 percent.

[Szentesi] This would at the same time mean that if, for example, the United States introduces such a system unilaterally, then it would gain a decisive strategic advantage and could with a single unexpected blow attack the USSR without risk of a Soviet counterblow, as this could be carried.

[Szalai] But how realistic is the development of this new system, within a few years -- I believe Reagan, too mentioned a few decades -- and secondly, can it be believed, imagined, that in this case the Soviet Union would not construct its own similar system. I believe that the principles of such a mechanism exist already and there is no special technical obstacle, only a material one, for this development.

[Szentesi] The obstacle would be mainly material. From a technical point of view the laser can be made, can be put into orbit by means of various space mechanisms, space carriers, and maybe such a space station can be assembled in orbit, carrying a laser or maybe a particle accelerator, but of course not at all within a short time. This would be an immense installation and studies so far have not even determined how great its mass would be. One has to say that such a big construction cannot be launched into orbit today by any carrier available, including the American space aircraft. Placing it into orbit in sections is not possible because, so far, assembly in space has not been worked out. So even the most careful estimates cannot put the placing into space of such a laser or particle accelerator antimissile system earlier than 15 or 20 years. If the Americans start concretely experimenting with this system, the Soviet Union cannot, obviously, lag behind. The following steps are likely: First, an increase in the thermal protection of strategic missiles, and increase in protection against laser beams -- there are already methods for this but new ones can be developed -- then second, a start being made on the development of their own, identical system or a system working on similar principles; and third, maybe, is a search being made for methods of combating laser space stations of this kind.

[Szalai] To fight the laser with a counterlaser.

[Szentesi] So if the laser is a countermeasure this would be a counter-countermeasure. [end recording]

MSZMP'S VARKONYI ON INTERNATIONAL CONDITIONS

AU061706 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Apr 83 p 5

["A Year of Dangers and Hopes; Written by Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee"]

[Excerpt] A Reply of Decisive Significance

How the United States and its NATO allies reply to the socialist countries' constructive proposals is of decisive significance: by tactics that hinder agreement and gain them the required time for their armament, or by a sincere intention to come to terms. Sober reason urges the latter, all the more so because the cold war, the subsequent detente, and the international conditions of recent years, which have again become more tense, have all proved that, although it is possible to cause difficulties for the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, it is not possible to force them to their knees by any means, to halt social progress. Beyond all this, it has also been proved true that, with the exception of the military industry and the monopoly capitalist circles directly connected with it, there can only be losers in armament also in the capitalist countries, and a deliberate damaging of relations, in essence, brings losses to both sides. And, finally, the argument that seems not to have been stressed often enough as yet: There can be no victors in a thermonuclear war; in such a war, the traditional military concepts of victory and defeat lose their meaning.

It is not only because of the socialist countries' unremitting peace policy that we can regard 1983 as a year of hope. Beyond our faith in our own strength, our optimism is buttressed by the activity of the mass antiwar movements that are growing stronger and stronger in the capitalist world, which, even if they are of varying hues in a political-ideological sense, are acting in unison against armament.

Another very significant circumstance is that the developing world, which comprises two-thirds of the countries of the world and more than half of its population, does not observe the dangerous developments of international politics as an outsider. Despite any differences of opinions, the New Delhi Nonaligned Summit Conference adopted a unified position against war, armament, and imperialist endavors and also made proposals, such as the one for creating zones free of nuclear weapons, that may directly relate to similar European initiatives.

Waiting for a Realistic and Constructive Proposal

All this played a role in that the U.S. leadership's proposal, made for the sake of appearances, concerned a so-called interim solution, in which it still insists on beginning the missile deployment this year and continues to disregard the principle of equal security, which is unacceptable to the Soviet Union. Thus -- unfortunately -- it is still not the realistic and constructive reply that peace-loving public opinion awaits and expects from the U.S. Government.

There still remain, because of the increased aggressiveness of imperialism, many uncertain elements in international affairs. The uncertain situation does not make us uncertain; our principles and historical experiences are a reliable compass and our allies and friends are a firm support for action. The most important task is the successful accomplishment of the successive tasks of our socialist construction and the continuation of our policy, which has been unchanged for more than 2 1/2 decades -- consistent implementation, while making flexible allowances for changing conditions, of the program determined at our party's 12th congress. All those who contribute to the augmentation of our results through their work and resolutely abide by our socialist objectives are defending our most sacred national interests and promoting the solution of our decisive issue which is of the greatest importance. By defending and augmenting our socialist achievements, we do the most for promoting the cause of peace and progress.

As ever, helping to ensure suitable external conditions for constructive work is the most fundamental task of our international activity. And this depends primarily on how the socialist community as a whole can cope with the present complex tasks. In addition to the identity of principles and objectives, that is why strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the socialist countries is at the center of our foreign policy. We fulfill our obligations in the Warsaw Pact because we know that our joint strength protects our socialist achievements and, at the same time, world peace and security. We do our active share of the realization of our common political objectives, such as the activity to bring the initiatives submitted in the Prague declaration into force. We pay particular attention to the further development of economic cooperation because Lenin's conclusion that it is through our economic results that we can have the greatest impact and influence on the world is still valid today. That is why we regard it as important to develop through joint work within the framework of CEMA and effective cooperation that ensures an absolute realization of the advantages of socialist economic integration, is consistent with the member countries' endowments and national interests, and promotes the attainment of common objectives.

With Responsibility for the Future of Mankind

Ideological activity which assures a firm principled foundation for international activity and constructive domestic work and the multifaceted cooperation of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties in this area is no less important.

By summarizing variegated experiences and developing a common position, joint work -- as also the latest conference of competent secretaries of the central committees held in Moscow has proved -- contributes to the further development of our scientific theory, Marxism-Leninism, and is instrumental in providing creative, theoretically founded, and politically convincing answers to new questions.

In the interests of our principal international goal -- averting the danger of a world war, halting the arms race, and preserving and further developing the results of detente -- we are ready to collaborate and act in concert with all social and political forces that feel responsibility for the future of mankind.

Let us also remember on 4 April, our liberation day, what strength freedom gave our people, how quickly our country, which was in ruins at the time, was rebuilt. Today we are faced with entirely different tasks -- tasks, however, that are nevertheless still taxing for people. However, our strength has multiplied in the past decades. And, in the accomplishment of our great tasks, we can rely on the creative contribution of all members of our society who are faithful to the nation and socialism.

TRADE UNION CHIEF ADDRESSES COUNCIL SESSION

AU081426 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 7 Apr 83 p 4

[Speech by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council and member of the MSZMP Politburo, at the 6 April session of the National Trade Union Council in Budapest: "Sandor Gaspar's Speech"]

[Text] Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, also made a speech in the debate. He said that the experience of the beginning of the year and what has been said in the debate give rise to a certain optimism. Although our position is really not yet rosy, we have reason to be hopeful, even if in the first quarter of the year we cannot, for instance, keep to what we said officially at the end of last year about maintaining the standard of living. The situation has developed in such a way that these concepts are now untenable, but it is much more important that people should clearly see that we are defending a great deal more than that today. The essence is that we should always unequivocally say what has happened and is happening, for what reason and how.

Speaking of what the trade unions have to say and their arguments, he stressed that people cannot be inspired in the customary manner. The worker has always paid attention to differentiating between working days and holidays by the clothes he wears. We must also pay attention to attuning what we have to say in debates and in presenting our arguments to the occasion: to speak about what is at issue. That is to say, we must also pay attention to what clothes we wear in this respect. What is important is for us to always find real arguments and not try to inspire people in an official manner, but to believe and have faith in what we say and what we do and what this system is capable of. The matter at issue now is that we can only attain what our means permit, but that we must attain.

The secretary general of the National Trade Union Council then conti :d by discussing the fact that people must be made to understand precisely the essence of measures. This requires that those who explain this should first understand it. In making it understood, it helps a great deal if we learn to argue again in the trade union movement. The point is that arguing does not mean the argument of two angry people who refuse to listen to each other, but a dialogue in which we pay attention to each other's arguments and patiently listen to each other. And trade union leaders must also argue this way when they go about the business of the working people.

He noted -- quoting Marx -- that one must have faith in the idea. This is understood. However, now we also often quote that sentence of Marx' that says that we should learn to doubt, said Sandor Gaspar. Still, we should not doubt each other, but ourselves: doubt whether we do our job well and whether we could also work differently, better. This kind of doubt leads us to constantly strive to overhaul our own work.

Dwelling on prices and wages, Sandor Gaspar said, among other things, that what is needed is not to invent sham arguments and fictitious phrases, but clearly state that there is no money in the state cashbox and that this is one of the reasons that prices had to be increased. And people must always be clearly told what we do for what reason and how. If we do this, he said, there is understanding and, if there is understanding, there is also the support of the masses to go with it.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GDR KARL MARX CONFERENCE

LD102126 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] Budapest, April 10 (MTI) -- A Hungarian party delegation, headed by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has left for Berlin to attend an international scientific conference, to be organized by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany on the 165th anniversary of the birth, and the centenary of the death of Karl Marx. The delegation includes Istvan Huszar, member of the HSWP Central Committee and director of the Institute for Social Sciences, and Jozsef Lick [spelling of name and title as received], sub-rector of the political high school of the HSWP CC. The conference, entitled "Karl Marx and Our Age -- Struggle for Peace and Social Progress", will start in the capital of the German Democratic Republic on Monday.

HUNGARIAN-IRAQI ECONOMIC TALKS BEGIN IN BUDAPEST

LD092133 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Hungarian-Iraqi economic talks are beginning in Budapest. The Iraqi standing committee for economic cooperation arrived in Hungary today for the committee session. The Iraqi delegation was received by Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier and Hungarian joint chairman.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL WELLS -- Budapest, April 7 (MTI) -- Two new oil wells have been put into operation in the environs of Kiskundorozsma, in the south, in one of several small oil and natural gas fields dotted over the large Szeged oil and gas basin. The capacity of these new wells is four times as high as that of those hitherto in use. Prospectors are going ahead with exploring the basin for more fields, and plan to sink more new wells to bring up 20,000 tons of petroleum a year at Kiskundorozsma. Meanwhile, the output of another oil and natural gas field, at Bazakerettye, in Zala County, in the southern part of the country west of the Danube, is being boosted further through extension of the secondary process. Under this process, the eastern sector of the field has now been filled with carbon dioxide gas, which restores rock pressure to get to the surface another 10 to 15 per cent of oil resources still underground. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 7 Apr 83 LD]

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM DEBATES ECONOMIC MEASURES

LD091509 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw 8 April -- Poland's Government Presidium today examined conclusions arising for the government and state administration from the national debate of worker active held last March 30. During the debate the worker active focused its attention on the government anti-inflation and on austerity programmes. These programmes won the approval of the participants in the debate, who, simultaneously, put forth many valuable proposals and opinions.

The Government Presidium resolved to take into account the outcome of the conference in the form of announced corrections to be made in the programmes presented to the Sejm.

The conference discussion indicates that the government anti-inflation and austerity programmes are creatively developed in many enterprises, adapted to concrete working conditions of enterprises and consistently implemented.

Highly evaluating this activity, the Government Presidium pointed out that such enterprises as well as active and creative attitudes of many workers should be widely popularized.

The Government Presidium approved draft amendments to the Council of Ministers decree on the rationing of goods. Work and school dodgers will be deprived of ration cards. Such a solution has been dictated by worker postulates.

The Government Presidium decided to implement this year the conclusions arising from the national conference of the working class active.

The Government Presidium discussed also Poland's foreign trade turnovers and the prospects for the development of economic relations with the socialist countries.

It was emphasized that in 1982 Poland's foreign trade was characterized by a growth in turnover with the socialist countries, with a drop being recorded in trade with Western countries.

Trade with the Soviet Union will continue to play the basic part. Following the imbalance recorded this year as a result of high imports from the Soviet Union, in excess of our exports, the Soviet side lent Poland a favourable-term credit, like it did last year.

The Government Presidium stressed that increasing trade turnover by 8-9 percent over the next three years with the socialist countries was the general assumption of Poland's trade policies towards the latter countries.

PZPR OFFICIALS MEET WITH ZSL COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

LD102158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] A conference of chairmen of ZSL voivodship committees was held under the chairmanship of Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee and deputy premier, to discuss the actions of the party in the current socioeconomic situation of the country.

The chairmen of the ZSL voivodship committees were also met by Josef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Deputy Premiers Zbigniew Madej and Mieczyslaw Rakowski, as well as Prof Czeslaw Bobrowski, chairman of the Government Consultative Economic Council.

During the conference Roman Malinowski stated that the ZSL attached great importance to the strengthening of the allied and partner-like cooperation with the PZPR and the SD in resolving the most important problems of the country and in implementing the idea of accord and national rebirth.

SEJM COUNCIL DISCUSSES SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

LD082242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] A 2-day session of the Socioeconomic Council at the Sejm devoted to projects of the national socioeconomic plan till 1985 and to the anti-inflation and savings programs has ended. After the discussion the council adopted opinions on the draft law on the national socioeconomic plan and on the anti-inflation government program.

Numerous remarks point to the social effects of planned measures and to possible anti-inflationary actions not taken in consideration in the government projects, and increase of the effectiveness of management and increased production for the market and for export.

Here are some major assessments and proposals, seen from the social viewpoint, contained in the council's opinions: The council expressed the fear that the measures contained in the program of the socioeconomic policy may prove to be insufficient for the attainment of the formulated targets. The 30 percent share of the food complex in investment funds of the national economy was assessed positively. Attention was drawn here to the need to ensure stability in the relation between production means and the prices of finished products.

The tasks of the construction industry contained in the plan were assessed by the council as ambitious. It drew attention to a number of indispensable measures for their realization, for instance detailed material-saving planning. In the opinion of the council the proposed change in the principles of financing house construction is unjustified. At the end of the session the council expressed the view that the effects of the anti-inflationary actions must be linked to a determined struggle against wasting working time and assets, and to combating the production of poor-quality articles.

LIBERATION REMEMBRANCE CONCERT HELD 9 APRIL

LD092336 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw 9 April -- The 38th anniversary of the liberation by the Soviet Army of the surviving prisoners of Nazi concentration camps set up on Polish soil in World War Two was commemorated by a gala concert in Warsaw tonight. The concert, which forms part of the national remembrance month celebrations, was organized by the "Zbowid" war veterans' union and was attended by national and social liberation fighters, former inmates of Nazi concentration camps and members of the young generations of Poles.

Among those attending were Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, and Division General Jozef Baryla, vice minister of national defence and head of the Chief Political HQ of the Polish Armed Forces.

The ambassadors of the countries which formed the great anti-Nazi coalition in the last war, (?including the ambassadors) of the USSR, France, Great Britain and the U.S.A., were [word indistinct].

The concert (?was opened by) Wlodzmierz Solorski, president of the "Zbowid" Main Board, who stressed that the national remembrance month celebrations were "for all of us a time for special reflection on the tragic wartime past and the hard [word indistinct]. By paying tribute to the fighters against fascism, we are making an assessment of our [word indistinct] to one over six million poles who were killed or tortured to death in the Nazi concentration camps," Solorski said. "This year's remembrance month has an additional significance in the context of the current, so very dangerous, development of the international situation and the new turn of an unlimited arms race, and also in confrontation with the signals [word indistinct] from behind the Elbe of a rebirth of the [word indistinct] of revenge and anti-Polish revanchism there. Mindful of these threats, war veterans will do everything for Poland, her security and peace, so that she could grow in strength," Sokorski concluded.

Addressing the guests assembled in the theatre, Chairman of the PRON Patriotic National Rebirth Movement's provisional National Council and "Zbowid" Vice President Jan Dobraczynski said it was an [words indistinct] of preserving national unity in the face of the basic tasks on which Poland's security rests. The moral justification of it lies also in the historical events recalled during the national remembrance month, Dobraczynski declared.

The [word indistinct] of the concert featured the Polish chamber orchestra under Jerzy [name indistinct]. Also today, a ceremony of wreathlaying at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb was held in Warsaw's Victory Square to honour those who died in the years 1939-45 for a free, independent Poland.

SOLIDARITY CONDEMNS GHETTO COMMEMORATION

NC091741 Paris AFP in English 1733 GMT 9 Apr 83

[By Marian Kafarski]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, April 9 (AFP) -- Polish Government plans to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Jewish Warsaw ghetto uprising against the Nazis with a "month of national remembrance" have been strongly condemned by the banned Solidarity trade union. Solidarity is furious at the "political exploitation" of the Second World War atrocity that began in 1940 with the sealing of the ghetto, causing 100,000 deaths from starvation, saw 300,000 deportations to death camps and ended with it burned to the ground by the Nazis to crush the April 19, 1943, uprising.

Solidarity activist Marek Edelman, one of the leaders of the ghetto uprising, now director of a cardiology service in Lodz, central Poland, has refused to join the committee organising the commemorative ceremonies. The Jews of that time had "not only fought to live but to live in dignity and freedom," he told the underground press here. "To celebrate our anniversary in Warsaw, where life is dominated by humiliation, would be a betrayal of our struggle."

An underground leaflet signed by "a group of Polish Jews" calls for a boycott of the official ceremonies and proposes a counter-ceremony, 10 days before the official anniversary on April 10, international remembrance day for Jewish victims of the Second World War.

The Polish church, however is to take part in the commemorations, and Polish Primate Jozef Cardinal Glemp will tomorrow celebrate a mass at the St. Augustine church on the site of the former ghetto. Its former priest, Bishop Karol Niemira -- who has since died -- was known to have saved many of the ghetto's inhabitants during the war.

Glemp Speaks at Commemoration

NC101851 Paris AFP in English 1827 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, April 10 (AFP) -- Polish Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp today celebrated a mass, attended notably by a delegation of the Jewish community, to commemorate the rising of the Warsaw ghetto in April, 1943.

Lech Walesa, president of the banned union Solidarity, who had said that he would attend, was not present at the mass, which was held in St Augustine's Church in the area of the city once occupied by the ghetto. Church officials could provide no explanation for Mr Walesa's absence.

In the sermon heard by several thousand worshippers, Cardinal Glemp paid tribute to the "courage" of the insurgents who, he said, "had died with dignity with their weapons in their hands."

Seated near the altar were Szymon Szurmiej, president of the Social-Cultural Association of the Jews of Poland, and Mojzesz Finkelstein, president of the Jewish religious association.

In recalling the slaughter of the Jewish people, the primate noted that "many Poles" went to the aid of the insurgents despite the fact that in Poland "all aid to the Jews during the war was punishable by death."

The cardinal also denounced "all forms of persecution" and said that he hoped that religious and racial hatred would vanish so that all peoples could live in peace in their own countries."

Speaking near the altar after the mass, Mr Szurmiej thanked the congregation and the Polish church for having invited him to participate in the commemoration of the six million Jews murdered during World War II. He said that before the war nearly 3.5 million Jews resided in Poland and regarded it as their homeland. Mr Szurmiej emphasized that both communities, Polish and Jewish, had fought together against their common enemy during the war.

"The Jews fought as well as they could, aided by the Polish people," Mr Szurmiej said before adding that "Poles and Jews were united" by the Auschwitz and Dachau concentration camps.

Responding to an appeal by a committee set up to organize a ceremony independently of government commemorations of the 40th anniversary of the Warsaw rising, many Warsaw residents anonymously placed bouquets of flowers on the monument to the ghetto insurgents in the early hours of this morning.

Solidarity has also condemned government plans to hold a "month of national remembrance." Union activist Marek Edelman, who was one of the leaders of the uprising, said that "to celebrate our anniversary in Warsaw, where life is dominated by humiliation, would be a betrayal of our struggle."

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY KUWAITI PAPER

AU060635 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 5 Apr 83

["Interview granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Kuwaiti Daily AL SIYASAH" -- AGERPRES headline; on 30 March, in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/4/1983 -- In the interview granted to the newspaper AL SIYASAH Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu approached the following questions:

The Settlement of the Middle East Issues

Romania has always acted for the Middle East problems to be settled by way of peaceful negotiations, starting from the idea that under no circumstances is a military solution acceptable. We consider that in case such a solution is applied, it would be unjust because no righteous and lasting peace could be arrived at. That is why we have always considered that the military way, war, must definitely be renounced, the only realistic way of action being that of negotiations.

In this spirit we have denounced as such Israel's military actions, including the actions in Lebanon, which have only rendered the situation still more intricate. Moreover, starting from this consideration, we have always acted for Israel's pulling from the Arab territories occupied following the 1967 war, for the settlement of the Palestinian question on the basis of the right on self-determination which includes the right to independent Palestinian statehood.

Given the newly-developed situation, we consider it even more necessary that everything be done for passing to the settlement of the Middle East problems by way of peaceful negotiations between the parties directly concerned. First, we consider that the Israeli troops must be withdrawn from Lebanon, that a global settlement, measures should be reached which should observe the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon.

In this respect there are, indeed, several proposals, including those adopted by the Arab countries at the Fes summit conference. In my view, these proposals make a good starting point for negotiations, for working out a political solution. At the same time we consider that other proposals must also be taken into consideration, first of all the views and proposals of the countries directly concerned, and also those of the Palestine Liberation Organization. For this, an adequate framework must be ensured in order to hold these negotiations. That is why we pronounced in the past and we still pronounce for an international conference, under the aegis or with the participation of the United Nations, that should allow all the countries interested, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, as well as other states -- of course, first all the Soviet Union and the United States of America -- to take part in the negotiations. At [illegible] a conference, the parties directly concerned should be insured the right and possi[illegible]ity to present their views on these proposals being taken into consideration, and action should be taken in order to arrive at conclusions acceptable to both sides.

In our view, everything must be done for real negotiations to begin right this year. Any postponement may compound the Middle East situation worse still. The solution that would be come to at this conference ought to take into consideration the necessity of ensuring the Palestinian people its right to self-determination, to have its own independent state.

How this will be done is of course a problem that may take different forms. The Fes proposals themselves are a possibility, but what matters is that the proposals that are going to be made be accepted by the parties concerned, hence by the Palestinians too, that they answer their yearnings after having their own homeland.

In the Middle East, both a Palestinian state and the State of Israel must exist and live in peace and good neighbourliness. Only on this basis can a lasting peace be achieved, only so can every nation have the possibility to concentrate its forces on economic and social development, on securing the welfare of all peoples.

It is in this spirit that Romania has acted so far and is acting now. We have never proposed to ourselves to play the role of a mediator in solving the Middle East issues, but we have acted -- using our relations with both sides -- so as to help the understanding of the necessity for a political solution, for starting negotiations, for a durable and just peace in the Middle East.

It is in this spirit that we shall act in the future, too.

...As much as we can do, we shall make every effort at contributing to the building of a lasting peace in the Middle East. As a matter of fact, we live in the vicinity of the Middle East and, taking into consideration the traditional relations of friendship with the states in the Middle East but also the present and the future, we are directly concerned that peace is made as soon as possible according to the principles that I have mentioned above.

Romania's Stance on the Question of Lebanon

Israel's aggressive actions in Lebanon have done nothing but compounded the situation even more and have created an extremely serious situation for Lebanon's independence and sovereignty.

That is why, we deem it necessary that the Israeli troops should be withdrawn as fast as possible, that a corresponding agreement between Lebanon and the Palestinians be reached to properly define the latter's status in Lebanon and -- as Lebanon has expressed its wish and as the Arab countries which have troops in Lebanon have also declared -- all foreign troops should be pulled back from Lebanon. In the main, this means that the Lebanese people, the political forces of Lebanon should settle the problems of Lebanon, securing the unity of the country, its territorial integrity and national sovereignty. We consider it to be an important element in arriving at a comprehensive solution, in making lasting peace in the Middle East.

The Chances of a Lasting Peace in the Middle East

My view is that there are auspicious conditions now for action to be undertaken in building a durable peace, including the settlement of the Palestinian question, but if the current favourable circumstances are not seized, hardly can anybody predict what will happen in the years ahead. It is common knowledge that if a good chance is lost it is hard to get another one.

Unfortunately, some good chances have been lost in the past that could lead to a comprehensive solution. We think that every effort must be expended now, daringly and without preconceived ideas -- and on either side -- so that lasting peace may be built and the problems may be solved during negotiations between the sides concerned.

Romania's Relations With Various Arab Countries

Romania has good relations with Syria, with Iraq and with Egypt. These relations reflect in our economic cooperation, in our co-production ventures as well as in our active collaboration for a settlement to the complex problems of world politics, including the Middle East problems.

During the meetings and talks with the presidents of the respective countries, we discussed problems concerning the bilateral relations, the further development of collaboration and cooperation in the economic, technical-scientific and cultural fields, and the arrangements then made stimulated and continue to stimulate our cooperation. We likewise discussed international questions, the questions concerning the Middle East included, during the talks with the presidents of Syria and Egypt; and problems relating to the Middle East and chiefly to the Iran-Iraq conflict -- with the Iraqi president.

We believe that the development of our economic, technical and cultural cooperation with the respective countries meets the interests of every one of us, and no doubt it helps the implementation of economic and social development programmes in each country, thereby contributing to defeat certain hardships brought about by the world economic crisis.

The Stance on the Iraqi-Iranian Conflict

Romania has considered from the very beginning that this military conflict does not serve the interest of either country -- Iraq or Iran -- that it has caused casualties and economic damage to both countries, serving in fact only the interests of certain imperialist circles.

That is why we have considered it necessary that everything possible should be done for the cessation of this war, for the withdrawal of troops of both sides, for a passage to solving the problems through negotiations with a view to settling all differences, for the re-establishment of relations of good neighborliness and friendship between the two countries and peoples.

The Results of the Tour of Asian Countries

Romania develops relations of collaboration with all the states of the world, whatever their social system, and as part of this policy we attach great significance to our relations with the developing and non-aligned states, with the Third World countries in general.

In this spirit I toured, starting with a short visit to Pakistan, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and Kuwait. All these visits aimed at discussing questions related to the development of relations of economic, technical-scientific and cultural collaboration and cooperation consolidating the relations of friendship between our peoples, as well as approaching current international issues to the end of strengthening our cooperation for a policy of disarmament, peace and national independence.

I must declare that the visits proceeded in good conditions. They were of special importance and laid the bases of a powerful development of Romania's collaboration with all these countries.

Assessments on the Current International Situation

The international situation has deteriorated considerably. The arms race has escalated; tremendous quantities of weapons of all kinds, nuclear in particular, have been stockpiled.

Starting henceforth we can assert that all this seriously jeopardizes peace and creates the danger of the outbreak of a third world war.

Yet, I do not think that we could speak about a final stage in the preparation of such a war, and this for several reasons. First, all states, but particularly the two military blocs and the two great powers, have realized more and more that a world war would implicitly be a war which would employ nuclear weapons, therefore which would put the very existence of civilization and mankind in jeopardy.

Secondly, the broad masses of people everywhere are ever more aware of what such a war would mean, and they are very active, take ever more resolute actions to hinder the outburst of a new world war. This explains the broad peace movements and demonstrations staged in Europe and on other continents, the United States of America included. The conviction that such a war could cause serious dangers also underlies the fact that ever larger political circles of various beliefs -- scientists, men of letters, business circles and people of almost all religious faiths who have a realistic view on problems -- take part in these actions.

In like circumstances, though the situation is particularly serious, we cannot assert that we are on the verge of war. On the contrary, we can affirm that the necessary forces exist in the world, and that the possibility exists to prevent the outburst of a new world war, to pass to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost.

I consider that the negotiations under way in various international fora, at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, inclusive of the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States, are of particular importance, and everything possible should be done for their conclusion with best results.

Falling within this context is also the European peoples' concern for a stop in the deployment of the medium-range missiles and the withdrawal and destruction of the ones in place.

Hence, we consider that all states should intensify their efforts to halt the arms race, to freeze military expenditure and pass to disarmament both in Europe and on other continents. It is in this frame that fall the proposals of the socialist countries participant in the Warsaw Treaty, concerning the opening of direct negotiations between the two military blocs and the conclusion of a treaty among these countries. These proposals stem from the fact that nearly 80 percent of all arms and virtually all the nuclear weapons are in the hands of the countries member to these military blocs. Consequently, an agreement among these states, concerning disarmament, would exert a decisive influence on the implementation of general disarmament, on the prevention of a world war...

The Recent Regulations Regarding the Payment of Tuition Expenses -- Romania's Strictly Internal Question

Education is entirely free in Romania. Society earmarks huge funds for training cadres in all fields....the spending of education is virtually several times larger than that on defence, unlike in other countries, where the military spending is several times larger than that on education. That is why the necessity emerged that such action be taken as to put the duties of the citizens wishing to leave for other states in agreement with the laws of the country, to the effect that before leaving they should be bound to settle all their duties and obligations to the society in which they were born and where they learned.

We aimed this measure at those that specialised during the lyceum years, therefore after the compulsory general education, and at those having graduated from higher learning institutions.

It is evident that by working in other countries they are earning the respective companies and states big benefits. They have acquired a skill thanks to the efforts of our states, and therefore it is both moral and right that they return to the Romanian people the expenditures made on their education. Foreign companies, the same as the respective states, will anyway have a lot to gain from the work of these specialists.

That was the starting point of our considering the decision in case, which is a strictly domestic affair and as such, there is no reason for it to grow into a controversial matter in Romania's relations with other states, including the United States.

The mainstay of our relations with all states, of our relations with the United States as well, has always resided in equality, observance of independence and noninterference in anybody else's internal affairs. So we hope that it will be duly understood that the reciprocal interest demands that Romania's relations with the United States in the economic and in other fields, the same as our relations with other states, develop on the basis of the principles of equality, and that they should not be affected by the way in which this or that country settles problems of direct concern to it inside its own territory....

Cooperation Within the CMEA

We are preparing for a CMEA summit to discuss economic cooperation problems. Romania is among the CMEA founders, and this body has had a very important role in the economic development of each of the member countries. But at the present time new situations have arisen, a certain development level has been reached, new problems have cropped up also in the international economic situation -- the problems brought about by the world crisis, the aggravation of underdevelopment, the growing gaps between the rich and the poor. New problems have raised head also in the field of basic commodities and energy, and there are also the problems associated with modern technologies which are more pressingly demanding a settlement. As such, it is necessary to chart new orientations and new forms of cooperation that would measure up to the present-day conditions.

The basis of our approach to these problems is the necessity to promote CMEA cooperation so that the economic problems, the raw materials, the energy and other problems could to a greater extent be solved on one's own, the economic and social development programme of each country be implemented which, speaking in general, of course, will strengthen the capacity and the socio-economic force of the CMEA countries.

Warsaw Treaty-NATO Relations

The socialist countries proposed at the latest meeting in Prague that the two military blocs start direct negotiations and conclude a treaty between them.

Our view is that one cannot speak of a disbalance between the two sides now. When either side, I certainly mean first the Soviet Union and the United States of America, has a nuclear capability that can destroy not only Europe but the whole world many times over, it is hard to say that a military disequilibrium exists. A larger or a smaller number of tanks, cannons or other armaments makes no change in the equilibrium of strength.

I think that the starting point should be the need to preserve an equilibrium between the two military blocs, but this equilibrium should be built not by a military buildup but by reducing armaments, the nuclear ones in the first place, to ever lower levels. This is what answers the interests of the countries in the two military blocs, of the Soviet and the American people as well, as much as the interests of the whole world.

About the Interviews With the New General Secretary of the CC of the CPSU

Of course, I had met with the new general secretary of the CC of the CPSU several times before. The Soviet Union's policy is mapped out by the leading bodies, being established by the party's congress. Therefore, it can be said that the present Soviet leadership, its general secretary are acting in the same spirit, being concerned with implementing the programme of socio-economic development and, at the same time, with bringing the arms race to a stop and passing to disarmament.

The Topical Character of Marxism and the Need for Its Creative Application

Many Westerners are trying to demonstrate that Marxism or scientific socialism are things of the past. Yet these are only groundless attempts which unveil a narrow perception of the conceptions of scientific socialism. Marx did not bequeath us patterns, he did not offer us models for the construction of the socialist society. He drew theoretical, philosophical, practical conclusions on the inevitability of building a society without exploiters, the ideals of its accomplishment asserting themselves with great strength today in the whole world.

In spite of those who negate Marxism, the world is heading not for division into classes: on the contrary, it is concerned to remove economic, social and national inequalities, to building a better and fairer society that should provide all citizens equal conditions of work, learning and life.

How will these aspirations come true? Of course, one must take into consideration the concrete conditions in each country, in each epoch. They were accomplished in one way in the Soviet Union, in Romania or in other socialist countries; they will be accomplished -- and actually are being accomplished -- in a different way in a number of states that have opted for the socialist society, in keeping with the concrete conditions there, and, probably, it will be in a different way that the transition to building socialism will be made in the developed capitalist states.

We consider that a fact must be permanently taken into account, namely that there can be no models, no patterns to organize a society, but also that there exist certain general principles of socialism, of the new society, wherever it may be built; I should mention among them the necessity to do away with inequality and injustice, as well as the need that the organization of one state or another, of social life, be the result of the activity of each individual people, of the political forces in the respective country.

The Implications of the Current World Economic Crisis

The world economic crisis, the financial policies and chiefly the very high interest rates have caused a considerable aggravation of the world economic situation, a marked stagnation of economic activities with an effect in rising unemployment, which in some countries has attained huge proportions.

They have hit very seriously the developing countries, worsening their economic predicament. These countries have to cope with extravagant interest rates and with drops in raw materials prices, combined with higher prices for manufactures. It can be said that, in reality, most of the economic crisis hardships are thrown onto the developing countries' backs and, actually, these countries, just like in the past, when they were colonies, are paying the biggest price for the developed states to get out of the crisis.

Of course, this situation has affected Romania, too, just as it has affected the other countries. As far as we are concerned, we have taken a series of measures and have acted with a view to minimizing the effects of the world recession as much as possible. In the first two years of the current five-year-plan period, the Romanian economy continued to develop, though at a slower pace than in the preceding years. We have proposed ourselves to intensify in 1983 the socioeconomic development, and the first three months have already registered much better results.

The tasks that devolve today on all states -- and within this frame I shall also refer to Romania's relations, is, first of all, that of making every effort to overcome the world economic crisis, so that a normal activity may be resumed, through a broad collaboration among all states. I have in view mainly the necessity that the poor countries should no longer be forced to bear the brunt of the crisis.

This demands, above all, a substantial reduction of debts in general. I said in general, because, as far as the developing countries are concerned, we pronounce for the least developed countries' debts to be written off, for a reduction in the debts of other states and the granting of credits, under advantageous terms, so that economic activities may be resumed. In fact, this presupposes that negotiations between the rich countries and the poor ones be held, that a new world economic order be set up such as would take into consideration the developing countries' interests and help these countries to develop. Without a viable solution to this issue, neither will the economic recession of the world be overcome nor will the economic activity be resumed. What the world needs are resolute, daring solutions and the rich countries have to understand that it is their responsibility to act in support of the developing countries.

Secondly, we attach great importance to strengthening the collaboration and solidarity of the developing countries themselves, in order both to act with joint forces in the negotiations with the developed states and to settle with their own forces a series of problems concerning their socioeconomic development. Together, the developing countries are able to carry out many undertakings concerning the social and economic development -- I refer to industry, as well as agriculture and technology -- and this will have a great importance in raising the living standards of these countries.

Romania's Cooperation With the Other Developing Countries

As a socialist country, but also as a developing country, Romania cooperates very closely with these countries. We develop our relations with the Middle East countries but also with states in other zones of the world. We are searching for new ways of collaboration such as would not make us resort to expensive credits. This can be done either by setting up joint ventures allowing the achievement of common industrial, agrarian and other objectives, or by collaborating, to the benefit of both sides, in building economic objectives in various countries, using the technical assistance and possibilities Romania has today, the reimbursement or the payment for this country's contribution to these objectives being done with the products these countries have,

or with the products manufactured by the enterprises that are to be. Therefore, we want to find ways allowing the building of economic objectives with the means our country possesses.

The Situation of Romania's Foreign Debt

Romania had in 1981 and in 1982 surplus trade balances. We even succeeded in reducing our foreign debt to a certain extent and we intend to act so that we may liquidate completely the foreign debt in the next few years.

DOCUMENTS ADOPTED BY RCP CC PLENUM 23-24 MAR

People's Complaints

AU311705 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1520 GMT 31 Mar 83

["Document Adopted by the Plenary Meeting of the CC of the RCP of March 23 and 24 1983 on the Activity of Solving the Working People's Intimations, Complaints, and Applications" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31/3/983 -- In 1982 the party leadership, the state and public central bodies and organizations, the party bodies, the public institutions and organizations -- in counties, municipalities and towns -- the press, radio and television were sent intimations, complaints and applications by a total number of 1,799,927 citizens, the aforesaid document shows inter alia.

The analysis of the dynamics of these statistical data highlights, as a positive fact, that as to 1981 a shift occurred in the number of intimations and complaints, of applications in particular, from central to local bodies called upon to solve them. So, for instance, the number of letters and audiences at the CC of the RCP headquarters dropped in 1982 as to 1981 by 11 percent. Nevertheless a large number of letters are still sent to the CC of the RCP headquarters, which attests to the confidence of the working people have in the Central Committee of the party, which is particularly positive, as well as to the fact that on a local plane sufficient care and concern are not shown everywhere for solving the working people's problems.

The working people in various sectors of socioeconomic activity sent more than 285,700 intimations and proposals regarding the short-falls and irregularities registered in the activity carried on in enterprises, institutions, producer cooperative farms, commercial and other units, most of them being well-grounded. The proposals and critical remarks made by the working people were of real use in the removal of irregularities and shortfalls and the improvement of the activity carried on in various fields.

1,382,647 applications and complaints were also solved. 552,800 of them (that is, 40 percent) were given favorable solutions according to possibilities, to the legality and foundation of those requested or claimed.

The plenary meeting showed that in 1982, too, the letters and audiences' activity improved sensibly.

Nevertheless, the analysis showed that serious shortfalls still existed. The party organizations and the working people's councils in some economic units, even some county, municipal and town party bodies do not pay sufficient attention to the shortfalls and deviations brought to their attention by the working people -- which appear as isolated cases in a first stage and do not analyse thoroughly the causes behind them, consequently failing to take measures on time so as to prevent the expansion of negative phenomena.

It should be pointed out, as a positive fact, that an ever larger number of citizens are received in audiences by executives in ministries, counties, municipalities and towns -- the first secretaries of the county party committees received in audiences more than 22,970 citizens and the ministers almost 9,000, though in many cases a finalization of the questions posed by the people is not followed. At the same time, some ministers and managerial staff in some centrals do not organize on-the-spot audiences when they visit units.

On the basis of the conclusions drawn from the analysis of the letters and audiences' activity the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP set measures to be taken in 1983 with a view to further improving work, the work style and methods in this domain in the spirit of the provisions of the resolutions of the twelfth congress and of the national conference of the party of December 1982 for the development of socialist democracy, the continuous encouragement of the spirit of civic responsibility, the enhancement of the working people's direct participation in running state and public affairs.

Party Structure, Composition

AU311711 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1620 GMT 31 Mar 83

["Document Adopted by the Plenary Meeting of the CC of the RCP of March 23 and 24 1983 on the Number of Members, Composition and Organizational Structure of the RCP on December 31, 1982" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/3/1983 -- This document published by the Romanian press of March 31 stresses that the Romanian Communist Party creditably fulfills its historic mission of organizing and guiding the Romanian people's struggle and work on the road of deep-going revolutionary transformations.

The document specified that in the period elapsed since the twelfth congress (November 1979) the RCP has steadily developed from the point of view of number of members and quality, its composition continued to improve, the unity and cohesion of its ranks strengthened.

143,748 working people (2,288 more than in 1981) -- highly trained workers, cooperative and individual farmers, intellectuals -- were admitted to the party. Special attention was paid in all counties to strengthening the party organizations in industry, construction and transport, almost 72 per cent of those admitted to the party being workers, their number growing by over 77,000.

The county party committees paid greater attention to the admission to the party of the working people in agriculture, and so 4,786 workers, technicians, engineers and economists of cooperative and state farming units as well as 21,430 cooperative and individual farmers became party members in 1982. The number of Peasant Party members increased by more than 14,000, emphasis being placed on the positive process of continually enlarging it.

From among intellectuals, over 10,000 engineers, scientific researchers, economists and other highly trained people as well as students joined the party ranks. In 1982 too, 69,933 women from 29 counties and Bucharest municipality became party members, their share in the total number of the people that were admitted to the party standing at over 50 per cent. More than 76 per cent of the people who joined the party ranks over this period come from among the revolutionary youth organizations.

On December 31, 1982, the Romanian Communist Party included 3,262,125 members (111,313 more than at the end of 1981). The share of the party members in the total of the population of age stands at about 21 percent and that of the employed population at 31 percent. Over 75 per cent of the total party members work in material production. The share of the worker party members went up to 55.63 per cent as to 55.14 per cent as it was on December 31, 1981. The Peasant Party members hold a 15.80 per cent share and the intellectual and public servant party members a 20.83 per cent share. At present, the share of the party members in the total number of workers stands at 28.72 per cent. The social structure of the party truthfully reflects the structure of the Romanian socialist society; the national composition of the party reflects the national structure of Romania's population. The women's share in the total number of Communists grew from 29.62 per cent as it was at the end of 1981 to 30.59 per cent, more that 1 million workers, peasants and intellectuals being members of the party.

The organizational structure of the RCP includes 40 county organizations and the Bucharest municipal organization, 242 municipal, town organizations and assimilated to them, 2,705 commune organizations, 7,520 party organizations led by committees, 68,493 basic organizations in enterprises, institutions, farm units, sections, sectors, workshops, shifts, etc., and 12,954 party groups.

In 1982 the way of setting up party organizations in certain combines and enterprises was improved, conditions being thus provided for a better organization of the party activity, the increase of the role and responsibility of the basic organizations in the fulfillment of the planned tasks.

The party bodies and organizations should pay greater attention to the moral-political and professional qualities of those who ask to be admitted to the party. The quality of party members should be granted to the best working people in all fields of activity, and measures should be taken for all those who will be admitted to the party to well understand the policy and ideology of the party, its progressive outlook on world and life, the obligations and duties incumbent on them as revolutionary fighters in the oeuvre of socialist construction, for the defence of the people's interests and of the country's independence and sovereignty.

As for the further unfolding of the activity of strengthening the party, the plenary meeting established that the party bodies and organizations should further guide the activity of strengthening the party ranks so that, nationwide, the working people admitted to the party from among the workers should stand at 55-65 per cent, and from among the peasants at 15-25 per cent, contingent upon the structure of the population employed in the respective county.

Contingent upon the share of women from the total employed population, a greater number of women should be admitted to the party so that they should stand at at least 50 per cent of the total number of those admitted to the party. In the future, too, at least 70 per cent of the total number of the working people who will be admitted to the party shall be former members of the Union of the Communist Youth.

Implementing Cadre Policy

AU311958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1706 GMT 31 Mar 83

["On the 1982 Work of Party and State Bodies and Mass Organizations for the Implementation of the Party's Cadre Policy" -- AGERPRES headlines]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/3/1983 -- In 1982 party and state bodies and mass organizations carried on a steady activity to staff all fields of activity with competent people with a thorough professional, political and ideological training capable to fulfill their tasks in good conditions, says a document on that field adopted by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of March 23-24, 1983.

Party local elections, the elections of deputies to the city, town, and commune people's councils, congresses of handicraftsmen cooperatives and producer buying and marketing cooperatives were an opportunity for a thorough cadre selection and promotion, the document shows. At the same time, teams were set up by ministries, central institutions and foreign trade companies to assign incompetent, inadequate personnel to other jobs.

In 1982 the best workers, farmers, engineers and other intellectuals were promoted to executive positions. Consequently the cadres in the party machinery originating in the working class account for 78.5 per cent of the activists, 90.2 per cent of the trade union functionaries and 79.3 per cent of the Union of Communist Youth.

Party bodies and organizations continued to concentrate on promoting women to various positions. More than 31 per cent of the city and town party committee's bureaux and about 40 per cent of the overall member of the deputies elected in November 1982 are women. Women make up 34.4 per cent in the secretariats of the party county and city committees; there are 524 women that are secretaries of party commune committees and village mayors, that is more than 19 per cent of their overall number.

In the localities where, along with Romanians, working people of other nationalities live and work, as well as on the whole, the composition of the 1982-elected party bodies and people's councils reflects the national structure of the population.

The document then shows that greater attention was paid to have the right proportion between old and young cadres. Pointing to the concern to raise the political and ideological training of the cadres, the document goes on to specify: At present, 92.7 per cent of the number of activists of the CC of the RCP and 83 per cent of the county city and town party committees have graduated from or are enrolled in higher learning institutions, and 83 per cent of the party machinery have graduated from various political schools or taken such courses.

The Romanian Communist Party now has a valuable detachment of leading cadres in the party, state and mass organizations system, in economic, education, research units, professionally and politically well trained and with an organizational and management experience.

On the training of skilled work force for various fields of activity, in 1982 the document shows that 295,400 workers acquired various skills, of whom 148,440 took short training courses, more than 73,700 graduated from speciality high schools and 73,250 from vocational schools. Moreover, 3,289 foremen and 30,794 graduates from higher learning institutes of whom 66 per cent from engineering and agronomic faculities, took up work.

The document points to the shortage of qualified work force in some industries as a result of the shortfalls in the fulfillment of the plan to train people in such trades as mining, casting, steelworking, masonry, iron working and concrete casting, etc. The document stipulates the tasks and measures agreed upon by the recent plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP for the further improvement of the activity of selecting, training, promoting and instructing cadres.

MEASURES TO INCREASE CRUDE OIL OUTPUT REPORTED

AU081153 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/4/1983 -- A series of measures have been recently applied in the Romanian oil fields aimed at improving the activity of drilling and extraction, which resulted in considerably increased productions. As the Romanian minister of oil, Gheorghe Vlad, states in the first trimester of this year, 228 new drilling rigs were commissioned, which accounts for a daily extraction of 1,580 tons crude. As compared to the beginning of March, the crude extraction rose by about 600 tons per day. The planned extraction for 1983 is considerably increased as to the past years. This year, the Romanian oil workers will have to extract daily at least 40-43 thousands tons of crude. It is an ambitious plan, and everybody who works in production and in geological research is working to fulfill it. Drilling is made in the more productive zones and the productive wells are completely used. The organization of the entire programme of drilling, the Romanian minister mentioned, focuses on the commissioning of big, depth deposits, which will account for a 1,800 tons crude increase of production daily.

On an organizational plane, 293 new teams were set up including 6,200 workers and technicians who had previously carried out auxiliary activities. 400 engineers and other technicians who worked before in the apparatus of trusts are now members of these teams. The new organizational system is adhered to by all the collectives in this sector.

A sustained activity is being carried on in the old oil fields for the recovery of the crude remained in the previously exploited deposits or in the deposits under exploitation. In this way, 65 deposits will ensure an increase of the daily production by more than 1,800 tons, particularly by an extended use of water injection, underground combustion, improved steam injection and oil mining.

MORE INVESTMENTS IN FOOD INDUSTRY PLANNED

AU081828 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1732 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/4/1983 -- Investments this year in Romania in the development and updating of food industry are 59 percent bigger than in 1982, and the volume of building-assembly works is 66 percent larger than last year. Almost 45 percent of the total investments are meant for new production capacities in the sugar industry. Several sugar mills will be commissioned this year in the counties of Tulcea, Constanta, Olt, Calarasi and in other zones of the country that are big producers of sugar beets. It is estimated that thanks to the commissioning of all capacities planned for the present five-year period Romania will have in 1985 a sugar beets processing capacity of 100,000 tons/24 hours. The meat industry received some 15 percent of the total investments. Among other things, slaughterhouses and refrigerating warehouses are to be built in Slobozia, Vaslui, Arad, Tulcea, etc. A share of 11 percent is meant for the building of new capacities in the grist industry, and about ten percent in breweries, alcohol, amidone [as received] and mineral waters.

CHEMICALS MINISTER HAS TALKS IN MOSCOW

AU081830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES) 8/4/1983 -- The expansion and diversification of cooperation and collaboration, the development of mutual exchanges between Romania and the Soviet Union in chemistry were approached during the talks the Romanian minister of chemical industry, Gheorghe Caranfil, had in Moscow with his Soviet counterpart V.V. Listov, as well as with A.G. Petrishchev, minister for the production of mineral fertilizers, V.S. Fedorov, minister of oil refining and petrochemical industry, and A.K. Melnichenko, minister of the medical equipment industry.

Actions of collaboration were agreed upon in developing new fabrication technology and in improving the existing ones, measures being also set for the joint manufacture of new products and the development of technologies of interest for both countries.

CIOBANU, AVRAM MEET HUNGARIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU081832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/4/1983 -- Lina Ciobanu, Romanian minister of light industry, and Lajos Mehes, Hungarian minister of industry, examined the ways and means of developing the economic collaboration in various planes and of expanding the exchanges of goods between Romania and Hungary, according to the possibilities offered by the two countries' economies, in Bucharest, on Friday. The sides highlighted the positive evolution of the Romanian-Hungarian relations that have witnessed a continuous amplification in the spirit of the understandings reached during summit talks.

The same day the Hungarian minister and the Romanian minister of machine building, Ioan Avram, looked into a series of problems concerning the cooperation and specialization in production in machine building between the two countries and set measures for further development of these relations, in particular in the production of automotive means of transport, rolling stock, etc.

AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CUBA

AU081827 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/4/1983 -- The protocol of the first session of the Joint Romanian-Cuban Working Commission of Economic Cooperation and Technical and Scientific Collaboration in Agriculture and Food Industry between the two countries was signed in Bucharest on Friday, April 8, by Marin Constantin, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, and his Cuban counterpart Carlos Perez.

BRIEFS

MAURITANIAN, CUBAN ENVOYS -- Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government, on 2 April was paid separate protocol visits by Yehdhih Ould Sidya Ahmed, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, and Rodney Lopez Clemente, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba. The ensuing talks took place in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Apr 83 p 5 AU]

SUNDIC ON EXPULSION OF SOVIETS FROM FRANCE

LD092359 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] In the relations between the great powers and bloc countries assorted espionage scandals are not at all a rarity. What is also not rare is that when they have been uncovered they can be hushed up. However, in the case of the 47 Soviet citizens expelled from France the scandal is not only one of espionage. It impinges deeply on East-West relations and not only on the relations between France and the USSR. It also greatly concerns the internal situation and the balance of forces in France itself. The uncovering of the spies and their expulsion is only the beginning of something of which one can only have an inkling now. Although it is hard to believe that those expelled were so naive and the French counterintelligence service so skillful, the scandal simply cannot be reduced to merely the naivete of the former and the resourcefulness of the latter. There is every likelihood that there is a third party somewhere who has possibly stage-managed the whole thing. Even if one proceeds from the assumption that the Russians have nothing to uncover in France that is not known to them or that the French can conceal anything which the Russians do not have, it would appear that the whole affair can be reduced to one thing: that the French Communists be expelled from the government or that they leave it of their own accord.

It is no secret that the presence of the Communists in the French Government is a thorn in the flesh of both certain forces in France itself and -- probably even more so -- of French allies in the Atlantic pact. Although Communist ministers in the French Government do not have key positions, which goes especially for defense and the police departments, they are, nevertheless, ministers who are looked at with a great deal of mistrust.

As relations between France and the USSR have not been cooler since the Socialists came to power, no one who wanted to would have found it too difficult to make murky waters even murkier. What could have prevented the French Government from publishing a complete file on the espionage scandal concerning the Soviet citizens, especially since Moscow demanded it so vigorously. In the final analysis, although the Soviet Government is not in a hurry, France must reckon on retaliation because espionage scandals usually end this way.

In the present situation, no one finds the going more difficult than the French Communists. As things stand now they have no intention of breaking with the Socialists or of leaving the government. True, they find it very difficult to endorse the decision of the appropriate authorities, on which President Mitterrand was consulted. They find it even more difficult to defend at any price the innocence of Soviet citizens. The situation in which the French Communists have found themselves -- and they are not to blame -- will probably influence Moscow's reply because if Moscow retaliates tit for tat, as usually happens in such cases, the French Communists' position will be even more difficult.

True, if the decision to expel French citizens as part and parcel of a conspiracy against French Communists, whether hatched in France or outside it, is implemented, a split between the Communists and Socialists will become inevitable. [sentence as heard] Certain forces outside France, especially those which see the French Government's decision as confirmation of France's loyalty to the West, do in fact need this sort of outcome.

It remains to wait for the truth although truth, when intelligence scandals are concerned, is often difficult to discover. In any case one day it will be known if the French were taken in by other intelligence services, whether they orchestrated the whole thing, or whether -- it would not be suprising at all -- things are exactly the way official French [words indistinct] claim them to be. A fourth possibility does not exist.

Radio Commentary

AU101907 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Report by Radivoj Rabrenovic, permanent correspondent in Moscow]

[Text] The armed attack on the Soviet consulate general in Marseilles -- even if it was a bandit attack, as Moscow PRAVDA calls it today -- is more a sign than a cause of a further deterioration in Soviet-French political relations. This deterioration did not actually begin with the expulsion of numerous Soviet diplomats and journalists from France, but rather, in a somewhat unusual way immediately after the conclusion of the visit by Claude Cheysson, French foreign minister, to Moscow.

The differences in the official assessments of this visit were so great and so unexpected that they caused a real surprise in Moscow. While the Kremlin was expressing satisfaction with the results of the dialogue, Cheysson did not even wait to return to the Quai d'Orsay to speak more about the differences than about the success of the talks.

A further blow to Soviet-French relations again came from Paris with the expulsion of 47 Soviet diplomats and journalists. Moscow has reacted to this Paris move with neither appropriate countermeasures nor big words, but this does not mean that Moscow will easily pass over the French move. One will have to wait for the response here at least as long as in a similar Soviet-British case. When two Soviet diplomats and a journalist were expelled from London, several weeks had to pass before Moscow paid them back with similar measures 2 days ago.

The waiting only increases the disquiet in the French diplomatic colony in Moscow. All these things are not even commented on here. As an illustration of the position adopted here, quotations from the French press were carefully selected to show that the measure was unprecedented and that it will contribute to a serious deterioration in Soviet-French relations, that the entire action was concocted in collusion with Washington and that it recalls the darkest days of the cold war.

Other reports published here about the French political moves indicate that Moscow is consumed by the suspicion that Paris is getting closer and closer to Washington. IZVESTIYA carries foreign press reports that France is selling the most modern weapons to the South African Republic and that its intelligence service, like the American and the Israeli ones, is interfering more and more frequently in the internal affairs of some African countries.

All of these things, it is believed in Moscow, are signs of a serious Soviet-French estrangement if not of a parting of the ways.

VIETNAMESE ACTIVITY ON THAI BORDER DISCUSSED

LD092123 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The tension on the Vietnamese-Thai [as received] border and the dispatch of American military aid to Thailand represent a bad omen for the future development of the situation in that part of the world. Though everything began with the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea several years ago and the latest offensive by Vietnamese forces against the units of Democratic Kampuchea, the end could be far more grave and dangerous for world peace.

The United States promised earlier that it will extend to Thailand the necessary aid if Vietnam threatens its independence. Now, when the aid has begun to arrive and the incidents on the Vietnamese-Thai border are being repeated from day to day, many are asking themselves how long all this will last and what Vietnam is aiming at. Vietnam is threatening revenge and is at the same time trying to shake off any responsibility for the present worsening of the situation in Southeast Asia. Vietnam's neighbors, in the first place, the ASEAN countries, are now afraid both of Vietnam and of the possible internationalization of the conflict.

As the United States has committed itself to extending assistance to Thailand, and Thailand evidently has no other choice but to accept this assistance, Vietnam is again running the risk of being drawn into a conflict with America, and this time, through its own fault. At times it even seems that Vietnam is deliberately working toward dragging others into the crisis which it itself caused, or to undermine a possible agreement between the PRC and the Soviet Union on the one hand, and to contribute to the spoiling of American-Chinese relations on the other. It is clear to Vietnam that China and the Soviet Union, both in the first and in the second round of talks, also discussed the situation in Southeast Asia, particularly the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea. Fearing a possible agreement, Vietnam is trying to prevent this at any price. China, for instance, is convinced that Vietnam's entire policy in this part of the world rests on the Chinese-Soviet and American-Chinese contradictions but that the Soviet Union is not conscious of this or simply does not have the strength to advise Vietnam to behave in a different way. After all, how is one to explain the fact that Vietnam has shifted the entire responsibility for the present situation in Southeast Asia to Thailand, to the United States, and to China and yet it is clear to everybody that in that part of the world there would have been peace a long time ago had there been no Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea and Vietnam's rude behavior towards neighboring countries.

Of course, Vietnam's sins cannot be a justification for similar types of behavior on the part of others, but if anybody has reason to be concerned at this point in time, it is Vietnam. Because, in case of the conflict in Southeast Asia becoming internationalized, war and devastation would not bypass Vietnamese territory either. This is what the people of Vietnam need least of all because the wounds received at the time of the American intervention still have not healed.

ZARKOVIC DEPARTS VENEZUELA FOR COLOMBIA 9 APR

LD092015 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1617 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Caracas, April 9 (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, ended his five-day visit to Venezuela today, Saturday, and left for Colombia.

During the visit, Zarkovic had two meetings with President Dr Luis Herrera Campins. During the talks they repeatedly emphasized -- as follows also from the joint communique released today -- the closeness of views on many international questions and the pleasure felt over the successful development of bilateral cooperation. It was stressed that Yugoslavia and Venezuela constantly strengthen their friendship, based on the principles of non-alignment -- the foundation of their approach to all major international subjects.

Before leaving Venezuela, Zarkovic visited the north-eastern state of Bolivar and familiarised himself with the giant hydraulic engineering projects on the Caroni River.

On return to Caracas, Zarkovic met with representatives of the about 10,000-strong Yugoslav colony in Venezuela.

MOJSOV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES BUENOS AIRES

LD102252 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1917 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, April 10 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov today, Sunday, left Buenos Aires, where he had headed the Yugoslav delegation to the fifth ministerial preparatory meeting of the "Group 77" for the UNCTAD assembly scheduled in Belgrade next June.

Mojsov favourably assessed the meeting of the developing countries, now ended here, particularly from the point of view of the forthcoming UNCTAD meeting in Belgrade.

In addition to active participation in the work of the ministerial meeting of the "Group 77", Mojsov also had several lateral encounters. Mojsov received a personal recognition when a title of "Correspondent Co-Worker of the Argentine Council for International Relations" was conferred on him. The same title has so far been conferred by the eminent institution, among others, on Kurt Waldheim and Narasimha Rao, Indian minister and diplomat of world fame.

GRLICKOV RECEIVES SDAR'S ALI BEIBA 8 APR

LD081845 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, held talks today with Ali Beiba, member of the Polisario Front [Popular Front for the Liberation of Sagui el Hamra and Rio de Oro] Politburo, member of the Council of the Revolution, and prime minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR]. During their cordial and friendly talks, Ali Beiba informed Dr Grlickov about the latest developments in his country, the position of the movement and the struggle of the people of Western Sahara. In this connection he expressed his gratitude to the nations and nationalities, working people and citizens of our country, and to the Socialist Alliance for their constant support and assistance in the struggle of the Polisario and the people of Western Sahara for the realization of their legitimate national rights.

During the talks they also exchanged views on some current international problems, in particular, the question of bilateral cooperation between the Socialist Alliance and the Polisario Front in connection with which the participants expressed their readiness to broaden further and increase mutual relations.

ADM MAMULA ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY DEFENSE COMMITTEE

AU082058 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Mijusko Tomic report on speech by Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, at the session of the Committee for National Defense of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber in Belgrade on 8 April -- quotation marks indicate recordings of Mamula remarks]

[Text] Admiral Branko Mamula pointed out that the intensified arms race between the big powers and blocs is an essential element of the current crisis. As he said, efforts are being made to realize new dangerous doctrines of possibility for waging and winning a limited nuclear war. The military-political doctrines of the two superpowers and blocs, which are now in effect, oppose each other more than ever before. According to Mamula, there are no prospects for an improvement in the international situation in the foreseeable future. What is even more, Mamula says, all appraisals and analyses of international trends indicate that further deteriorations in the economic and military-political relations with unforseeable consequences are possible. As a south European country, we are concerned over the rapid concentration of armed forces and weapons in the Near and Middle East and the Mediterranean.

"It is by organizing the entire defense system and especially by building up the appropriate defense system in the Yugoslav People's Army, air and anti-aircraft defense, defense against airborne attacks, and anti-armor struggle that it is possible in our conditions to avoid the worst consequences and ensure the mobilization of forces and the successful conduct of an all-people's defense war in the entire territory and over a long period to the final defeat of the aggressor."

It will be necessary to devote a considerably greater attention, Adm Mamula said, to the doctrine of special warfare which is assuming an increasingly great current importance for us as well as for many other countries which face difficulties in their internal development. Assessing possible dangers and preparing the society for defense, we must always bear in mind the fact that the state of internal security will be the first condition for a successful struggle and resistance, the federal secretary for national defense said. For this reason social self-protection, conceived and organized in its broadest proportions among all structures of the society and especially in its base, must be approached as the other side of the unified task of security and defense of the country.

"Our country's firm international position is also of great importance for our security. Yugoslavia's role in the world has been maintained and continues to be significant. This fact was confirmed during the preparations for and the progress of the seventh summit meeting in New Delhi. It has been demonstrated that the SFRY's international position built under Comrade Tito's leadership is a lasting achievement and that, with our active participation in and principled attitude to solving the current international problems under the real conditions of the world which surrounds us, we can maintain it and use it to further strengthen our international position and security."

The federal secretary for national defense further said that the implementation of our [defense] concept and the development of the Armed Forces are successfully progressing even under the conditions of unfavorable international relations and the internal difficulties and especially in the difficult economic situation.

"The process of socialization of defense and security affairs has continued, something that has contributed to increasing the forces of the defense and protection system and to a greater preparedness and organization of all of its parts for defense against armed aggression and other threats to the country's security. We are taking the necessary measures to study everything within our grasp about the wars that have been waged in recent years or are still being waged and to incorporate in all components of our defense system all those experiences which are of interest for our defense doctrine and system."

Adm Branko Mamula also devoted a part of his speech to the military service of secondary school students and future university students and stressed in this connection: We are seeking solutions which will ensure that they will complete their service in one term and not two as they have done until now. We will strive to regulate in the best possible manner the completion of the term of service for those who have already served the first part of their term of service, the federal secretary for national defense said and added:

"The reduction of the military service term has been discussed for quite some time now by the competent committees of the SFRY Assembly as well as in the socialist republics, the socialist autonomous provinces, and the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. As a result of our joint appraisals, we have concluded that, in the present situation, the conditions for reducing the military service term do not exist. As you know, this year, we are introducing the voluntary military service term for women and when we gain and study our experiences in this respect, we will propose the adoption of long-term and permanent solutions."

Adm Branko Mamula further emphasized that the leadership of national defense and the leadership and command of the Armed Forces represent one of the most complex problems of our defense system. This fact, he said, stems from the social and military nature of our concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection and from the nature of military activities in general.

"Considered as a whole, we are building the leadership of the all-people's defense and the leadership and command of the Armed Forces in such a way as to ensure that they will be flexible and adaptable to quick changes in strategic-operational situations in order to safeguard the continuity and security of commanding at all stages and during an entire war and, at the same time, to make them responsive to the contempary characteristics of leadership and command in the struggle against a possible aggressor, whose command structure is characterized by unified plans, the group formation of forces, a strongly expressed direction and concentration of manpower and war material, quick transfers of actions along the front and in depth and a high degree of adaptation of command functions to existing situations."

Adm Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, further said that preparations are in progress for mastering the production and beginning mass production of several complex means of combat technology of the new technological generation. Mobility and manuevering capability have been improved as a result of the introduction of modern transport vehicles, transport helicopters, landing and attack boats and other means, Adm Mamula said.

"The preparation of all economic and other potentials for use in war is of a special importance. It will be necessary to adopt a firmer attitude toward the necessary standardization and unification of means, supply of spare parts and repairs. The small-scale economic operations, agriculture, and revitalization of highland areas are very important for preparing for and waging a long defensive war."

In conclusion Branko Mamula said that the experiences of our national liberation war and of the wars that are waged in the world confirm the extraordinary importance of morale as an essential factor of military power. There is a high defense awareness in our society and its Armed Forces and especially in the Yugolsav People's Army, the federal secretary for national defense pointed out.

"The moral-political situation in the Armed Forces is at a level which ensures the fulfillment of defense tasks but, at the same time, it has not been spared the negative internal and external influences which we resolutely resist. The ties between the Army and the people have been confirmed and strengthened and the reputation which the Army enjoys in society as the backbone of the all-people's defense system, a source of brotherhood and unity and Yugoslav socialist patriotism and a significant factor of security, internal cohesion, and stability of the SFRY, has been maintained."

[Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 2000 GMT on 8 March carries a 1-minute news report on this speech which provides the following additional passage:

Albania's policy represents a negative element of security in the Balkans and thereby of security of our country, Mamula pointed out. In view of the fact that open claims to our territory have been expressed, Mamula added, we must be vigilant to ensure that no future development of events will surprise us.]

ARMY LC BODY ON COMMAND ISSUES, 'TOGETHERNESS'

AU091640 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2281 31 Mar 83 p 3

[B. Miletic report]

[Excerpts] Last Thursday [24 Mar], in the Belgrade hall of the Yugoslav People's Army, the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army held its seventh session. The agenda of the session included the following two topics: the current ideological-political questions of leadership and command and the tasks of Communists and of organizations of the League of Communists in implementing the views of the fifth and sixth sessions of the LCY Central Committee. Rade Susa, president of the committee's commission for activities of Communists in the combat build-up of the Army, delivered the introductory report on the first topic. Sixteen members of the committee spoke during the discussion at the session. Their proposals and suggestions will be incorporated in the committee's conclusions and distributed among organizations of the League of Communists for their use.

The first question that any observer of political life in our country will inevitably ask in connection with this session is: Why is the highest party forum in the Army discussing the question of leadership and command now at a time when society faces many current tasks which must be "urgently" fulfilled?

The course of the session and the contents of the discussion in which many of the most responsible individuals of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, the Army district commands and other large military structures participated provided a full answer to this question. Their appraisal is that the leadership and command system is "basically well organized and is yielding good results." Recently, and especially since the 11th LCY Congress, quite a few measures have been taken to perfect this system.

The command units and staffs have been equipped with modern technical means; a firm link has been established with the social self-protecting system; the schooling of cadres has improved; the "horizontal and vertical links" have been improved; a quick transition from peacetime to a war situation has been well prepared for through exercises; and many other improvements have been made in accordance with the development of the socio-political system and the perfecting of the all-people's defense concept.

How To Meet Increased Demands

However, what is good now will not be necessarily good in the future. This is the reason why the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army reminds its members and all other factors of Army life that the leadership and command system should be further advanced. It is necessary to ensure that it will keep pace with the dynamic development of the all-people's defense concept and doctrine, the rapid development of modern technology, weapons and military thinking, the socialization of defense affairs and, in general, with the demands growing from day to day.

The initiatives in this connection primarily concern the improvement of the leadership and command practice in all military formations. The numerous questions raised in the discussion showed that the possibilities for advancing leadership and command do not exist only in the basic and lowest tactical units. Deliberations about these possibilities will of themselves lead in a certain way to a solution of the problems that legitimately appear in the course of the Army's rapid modernization and development. The best example in this respect is provided by the lower-level tactical units which, in the last few years, have grown into veritable composite units possessing much greater firepower while, at the same time, their command systems have been left at their former level. It is quite understandable that some of these command systems cannot meet the new demands facing the leadership and command systems. The contemporary organization solutions must be matched by a modern command system.

Are We Really Overorganized?

Or another example: It is known how much we insist on and advocate team work, the strengthening of the role of advisory bodies and the reliance of the leadership and command structures on the support of subjective forces in the military collectives. It has been heard here and there that we are overorganized and that, especially in the higher command structures, the involvement in various collegia, commissions, councils, working groups and the like draws people away from their everyday tasks because all that they are doing is "running from one meeting to another." These observations certainly are not unfounded in some instances but the Communists nevertheless must not renounce, because of this, the creative work and initiatives expressed through the activity of advisory bodies, but instead must ensure through a better work organization that every decision of the competent officer will be first of all verified by them.

The question of relationship between the command structures and the organizations of the League of Communists was raised several times during the discussion at the committee's session. Although this question was theoretically solved long ago, it is often raised in practice by the danger of possible "overlapping" or "interference" or the failures to find the correct party approach to problems. However, uncertainty in this respect occurs wherever the Communists are less active and refuse, on the excuse of "noninterference," to come to grips with the main problems of life.

During the continuation of its session, the committee discussed the tasks of Communists and of organizations of the League of Communists in implementing the views of the last two sessions of the LCY Central Committee.

In his introductory report on this topic, Milan Daljevic stressed that both sessions evoked a wide response among the Army public and that the views adopted by them enjoy the full support of Communists and other members of the Yugoslav People's Army. The military collectives have even received the Central Committee's conclusions with a certain relief because it is beleived that these conclusions are a further step in the strengthening of the ideological-political unity of the League of Communists, and the beginning of a more offensive implementation of our revolutionary orientations. The Army Communists in fact believe that any further tolerance of shortcomings in society would make the implementation of the economic stabilization policy more difficult and slow down the process of self-management. For this reason the Army Communists are in favor of overcoming these shortcomings as soon as possible.

Although a full analysis of the moral-political situation in the Yugoslav People's Army in the past year is only now being completed, it is already possible to say, Daljevic emphasized, that "we have a politically sound and stable situation" in the Army. The Army personnel see their own and the society's prospects only in the further development of self-management, the strengthening of Yugoslavia's unity and the constant enhancement of the equality of our peoples and nationalities. They understand the grave situation in which we find ourselves and are prepared to make their maximum contribution to its recovery even at the cost of their own personal denial in implementing the economic stabilization policy.

On the other hand, the Army shows an increased critical awareness of the existing shortcomings in the League of Communists and society. It reacts sharply to any occurrences of irresponsibility in the implementation of the adopted policy. This reaction is understandable and cannot be considered an advocacy of a "strong arm" policy or of any unitarianist aspirations. The Communists and all members of the Army in fact resolutely oppose all forms of lack of social discipline, irresponsibility, and of favoring any partial interests at the expense of common interests.

For Yugoslavism in Tito's Meaning

It is on this basis that members of the Army stress the need for and the importance of strengthening our togetherness and, from this viewpoint, they speak about Yusoslavism -- that is, Yugoslavism in Tito's sense of the word and not in any other sense, Daljevic pointed out. In this connection they naturally do not proceed from any kind of assumption that they are some kind of a vanguard and the only guardians of this togetherness and Yugoslavism. They are deeply convinced that these views and feelings are shared by an enormous majority of the workers class and members of all our peoples and nationalities and by all sincere patriots of our country. Therefore, they advocate as consistent implementation as possible of the views of the fifth and sixth sessions of the LCY Central Committee in all social communities.

Calling attention to the main directions of activity in implementing the conclusions of the two sessions of the LCY Central Committee, Daljevic stressed as being the most important task the strengthening of ideological-political unity of all Army personnel around the LCY program and policy and along the line of consistent implementation of Tito's strategy of reliance on our own forces. He also spoke about the resolute struggle against nationalism of all kinds and stressed that "the Army's door is closed to all divisions and conflicts among people on the basis of any national, republican-provincial, religious or any other affiliation."

Participants in Discussion

In addition to the introductory reports delivered by Rade Susa and Milan Daljevic, the following participated in the discussion at the session: Avgust Vrtar, Dimitrije Popovic, Petar Gracanin, Zorko Canadi, Eugen Lebaric, Franc Popit, Borislav Rosic, Ilija Radakovic, Ivan Kukoc, Vojislav Mikoc, Branko Jerkic, Tomislav Perunicic, Mirko Mileusnic, Petar Simic, Lambe Mihajlovski and Slavko Maricevic. Dane Cuic, president of the Committee of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army, delivered the concluding speech.

NEWSPRINT SHORTAGE MAY AFFECT NEWSPAPER SIZE

AU081313 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Apr 83 p 3

[G.D. report]

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Apr -- The difficulties which the Yugoslav press is daily facing because of a shortage of newsprint have long been known. The danger exists that the dailies and other newspapers will be even smaller, and that some will even reduce their circulation because of the newsprint shortage. On the other hand, the newsprint producers fear daily for their further production because, in addition to a shortage of foreign exchange and raw materials, the Djuro Djakovic papermill of Krsko and the Motvoz papermill of Sremska Mitrovica operate with wornout equipment and obsolete technology. The smallest breakdown could halt production. What to do in a situation in which foreign exchange is needed for newsprint production, while the newspaper publishing houses, mostly subsidized, have no foreign exchange? Is a way out to be found in a new price increase for newspapers? What to do to ensure, more correctly, the purchase this year of 124,000 tons of the necessary newsprint to meet the needs of the domestic press?

These questions were heard today at a session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Committee for Press, Radio and Television which discussed the topical problems of the supply of raw materials, producer goods, and newsprint, in particular.

The meeting considered all the difficulties facing the paper producers and consumers -- the newspaper publishing houses. It was stressed that the Yugoslav Economic Chamber must reexamine the purpose for which the imported cellulose timber is used. Naturally, priority must be given to meeting the domestic needs and the needs of those who, on the basis of these producer goods, produce goods for export to the West. The Interest Community for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries must give priority to ensuring newsprint. Today's meeting supported the proposal that the Federal Executive Council should ensure (when finished goods are exported) that newsprint producers obtain 75 percent of the foreign exchange inflow.

In view of the fact that we import 10,000 tons of old paper, it is necessary that the producers include themselves in the action to collect old newspapers and other waste paper, and thus help production. The readiness of the newspaper organizations to participate, on the basis of associating labor and pooling resources, in modernizing and expanding the newsprint producers' capacities was also expressed today.

SLOVENE ECONOMY'S LOSSES CONTINUE TO INCREASE

AU081425 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Apr 83 p 12

[A. Dvorsak report]

[Text] Ljubljana, 5 Apr -- According to the data of the social accounting service, last year, because of intensified conditions of operations and because of disturbed production due to a shortage of producer goods, 226 organizations of associated labor employing 43,000 workers in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia incurred losses "worth" 8.4 billion dinars, or 92.1 percent more than in the preceding year. This calculation does not include the loss made by the Krsko nuclear powerplant because the powerplant is still in test operation.

In the last 2 years, the losses of the Slovene economy have greatly increased. In 1978, the losses totaled 912 million dinars, or 0.6 percent of gross production. Two years later the losses totaled 1.8 billion dinars; in 1981, the losses nearly quadrupled [as published] 4.4 billion dinars; while in 1982, they totaled -- as stated above -- 8.4 billion dinars, or 2.1 percent of the achieved gross income.

It is necessary to mention that the losses in the most important branches of the Slovene economy, in industry and mining, were even 3.2 percent of the achieved gross income. The share of these two branches in the overall losses of the Slovene economy was 83.8 percent. They are followed by transportation and communications with 6 percent, while trade takes third place with 4.9 percent.

Last year, as many as 194 organizations of associated labor eliminated their losses before their annual financial reports were made, and only 72 organizations of associated labor had, according to the annual financial reports, 4.8 billion dinars of uncovered losses, or 56.9 percent of the overall losses of the Slovene economy. This percentage is the smallest in recent years, and this shows that the organizations of associated labor used all legal means to cover their losses.

SLOVENIA REQUESTS EXEMPTIONS FROM BORDER DEPOSIT

AU071239 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Mar 83 p 12

[Andrej Dvorsak report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 30 Mar -- Today, we learned at the Slovene Republican SAWP Conference that a letter has been sent to the Federal Executive Council proposing an immediate revision of the decree on deposits for crossing the state border. The letter has also been sent to the Federal SAWPY Conference.

The aforementioned letter which was adopted by the Slovene Republican SAWP Conference Presidium at its recent session devoted to the implementation of the economic stabilization policy proposes that the persons covered by the special agreement with the neighboring states on small border personal traffic be exempted from paying deposits for the number of border crossings determined by the aforementioned international agreements. This means that, in accordance with the agreements on small border traffic which provide for no limitations (the agreements between the SFRY and Italy and between the SFRY and Austria), the number of border crossings exempted from mandatory deposits should be unlimited.

Deposit as Boomerang

The Slovene Republican SAWP conference Presidium cites several soundly argued political and economic reasons in support of this proposal. It points out, among other things, that the economic results of the deposit are not in accordance with the goals for which the decree on deposits was adopted. The dinar and foreign exchange outflow from Yugoslavia has declined but, at the same time, the foreign exchange influx has also declined. In addition, the introduction of these deposits has dealt a blow to Yugoslavia as a country of open borders, and there are many indications that the continuation of the present situation might negatively affect the tourist season. A further decline in border crossings under the small border traffic agreements has been recorded this year and since the amendment to the pertinent decree (on 10 February). A cause for particular concern is the situation in the area covered by the Udine agreement [between Yugoslavia and Italy] because the number of arriving Italian citizens holding small border traffic permits has seriously declined: by a monthly average of 30 to 40 percent as compared with the same period last year. The main reason for this decline is psychological. Our measures have created in the small border traffic area the impression that there is a certain extraordinary situation at the borders and this fact discourages travel. Prior to the introduction of deposits, Yugoslavia had a positive balance in small border traffic.

Outflow But Also Influx

In addition to the aforementioned economic arguments, the letter also calls attention to the political arguments which have already been explained to the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. The introduction of deposits has interrupted an extraordinarily positive and important process of association among the border area population and of strengthening the confidence and the awareness of mutual interdependence and good-neighborly relations between our country and Italy, Austria and Hungary.

SERBIAN LEADERS ON ECONOMY, NATIONALISM

LD081853 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Report by Zoran Glisovic]

[Excerpts] Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Serbian Presidency, and Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, have ended their visit to Kragujevac. During the second day of their stay in the town they visited the Filip Kljaic works and Svetozar Markovic University. Early in the afternoon Nikola Ljubicic and Dusan Ckrebic also talked with the political and economic leadership of the Pomoravlje region and Kragujevac municipality.

In the 14 economic branches whose work organizations are to be found in 12 municipalities of the Sumadija and Pomoravlje region, production dropped 16 percent and exports 20 percent below plan early this year. However, despite this situation, caused by the well-known difficulties experienced by industry in obtaining reproduction materials, as was stressed by Vojin Filipovic, president of the Intermunicipal League of Communists Conference, the area's 140,000 workers are determined to persist with efforts to overcome this state of affairs.

Speaking to the political and economic leadership of the Sumadija and Pomoravlje region and the Kragujevac municipality, Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Serbian Presidency, focused his attention on the economy and economic development.

[Begin Ljubicic recording] We cannot keep excusing ourselves by speaking about objective circumstances. It is a serious thing that during the production process we now have cases of disrupting the chain of production, of severing agreements reached through self-managing agreement-seeking and so forth. These are circumstances which this kind of complex situation has imposed, but I think that there should be far less of that regardless of the complexity of the situation. When I say that I think there should be less of this I think that there are many things which we have to do in this connection.

In connection with this question we must decide what to do and how to do it against those who violate these self-managing agreements and wish to gain profit, in concrete terms, for themselves from this difficult situation and in an egoistic manner, disregarding other members of the working class and those work organizations with which they have cooperated until now in compliance with the agreement. [end recording]

Taking part in the discussion at the meeting, Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, commented on the manifestations of nationalism and enemy activity.

[Begin Ckrebic recording] There are now manifestations of nationalism in environments in which there was none before. This particularly applies to the young. I think that we should see it for what it is and not exaggerate these phenomena, but we should not ignore them either.

In complex circumstances such as these many people who do not have a stable Yugoslavia at heart have become active, such as those anarchistic liberals and those who would like to see Yugoslavia organized after the example of the Western world, or else our economic difficulties, shortages, and so forth encourage the dogmatic trend which considers that all these things should be put right with a firm hand, by means of centralization, and that many things would then be different.

We must pay more attention to the young generation, as a League of Communists, because a large number of members of the League of Communists are parents who should bring up their children properly and a large number of members of the League of Communists are education workers. [end recording]

The high-ranking republican officials began their day in Kragujevac today with a visit to the industry of [words indistinct] which employs 2,600 people who are not achieving good business results largely because of the shortage of quality steel. On that occasion Nikola Ljubicic drew attention to the obstacles Yugoslav collectives come up against when competing with foreign firms.

[Begin Ljubicic recording] If the foreign market is the kind of market which wants to blackmail us, cause us definite difficulties, and lead us into a politically and economically more difficult situation, then it is our duty to appraise this in good time. Having appraised this and seen the intention, it is our duty to achieve some other aims through this and not only aims that concern economic exchange. Then we should set out -- well, that, too, is a question. We cannot allow our working people's income to flow in such a way into the capitalist companies' profits and that is a question we must bear in mind. Then let us organize ourselves better here [words indistinct] [end recording]

Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Serbian Presidency, and Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, accompanied by a group of republican officials, have now ended their 2-day visit to Kragujevac.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC PRESIDIUM ON NATIONALISM

AU091404 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] At its session today, the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina discussed the political situation in the republic and the country, and especially the activities of hostile elements from the position of national chauvinism. As has been announced, the Presidium concluded that the ideological views of the individuals and groups acting from the positions of Muslim, Serbian, and Croatian nationalism are being increasingly successfully unmasked. However, it was stated that the insistence of some individuals and groups to act from clericalist and nationalist positions is still obvious.

In Sarajevo, Branko Mikulic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency, received Reis-ul-Ulema Hadzi Naim Efendi Hadziabdic, head of the Islamic Community of Yugoslavia, and held a long talk with him.

SARAJEVO: ELEVEN SUSPECTED OF MUSLIM NATIONALISM

LD082312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1726 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Sarajevo, 8 Apr (TANJUG) -- The district public prosecutor in Sarajevo announced this evening that criminal charges have been brought against 11 persons and detention orders have been issued. They are suspected of carrying out hostile propaganda aimed at destroying brotherhood and unity and the equality of nations and nationalities of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and of the SFRY from positions of Muslim nationalism. They are suspected of being linked with reactionary circles abroad.

CHIEF OF STAFF GRACANIN MEETS PRISTINA OFFICIALS

AU081814 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and his associates had a discussion today with representatives of the leading sociopolitical structures of Pristina Commune. Nebi Gasi, president of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Pristina, informed the guests on the current political and security situation in the commune. He stated that following the 1981 hostile demonstrations and the more recent excesses on 11 March this year, the political and security situation has been almost fully normalized, although more work remains to be done in this respect.

The other leaders of the Pristina Commune's sociopolitical structures informed Petar Gracanin and his associates about the commune's socioeconomic and cultural development. Ramadan Cehaja, commander of the communal territorial defense staff, stressed that good cooperation exists between the staff and the commune's sociopolitical structures, which is giving results in the state of total readiness of this staff in carrying out its tasks. The response of the commune's inhabitants in participating in military training is also satisfactory.

Thanking those present for the information, Petar Gracanin stated that he was informed previously about the general situation in Kosovo's capital. He stressed that great importance should be attached to cultivating the traditions of the national liberation struggle and mentioned Comrade Tito's instructions pertaining to brotherhood and unity, instructions that must be implemented honorably.

KOSOVO'S VAKIC DISCUSSES CURRENT SITUATION

AU091400 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Report on speech delivered by Ilija Vakic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, at extended meeting of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Tito-Mitrovica on 5 April 1983]

[Summary] Ilija Vakic, president of the Kosovo Assembly spoke on 5 April at an extended meeting of the League of Communists Communal Committee in Tito-Mitrovica. On that occasion, he made a critical review of the road traversed by the Kosovo Communists since the counterrevolution, pointing out the results attained and the directions of its further activity. We will now bring you broad excerpts from his talk.

Striving to answer the question of whether the Kosovo Communists are consistent in implementing the action program, the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee and of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia and of the Kosovo Provincial Committee in the context of the ideopolitical action of the League of Communists and of the progressive forces in Kosovo in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and for stabilization, Ilija Vakic said that the problems to be confronted are big. However, the League of Communists of Kosovo emerged from this struggle more powerful, more united, and more experienced. According to Vakic, unity in the ranks of the Communists is continually being strengthened, as are intranational and intra-human relations, and the confidence that was shaken is returning. It is of particular importance that the awareness of the working people and citizens about the strengthening of coexistence between nations and peoples is growing and becoming clearer since the policy of the League of Communists is being increasingly accepted as the only alternative. But the struggle against all that is against self-management and alien to our ideals must continue at all times, not only against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, but against any rebirth of Serbian and Montenegrin revanichism and nationalism. "It is necessary that the Kosovo Communists be vigilant and energetic and it is necessary to cut off the roots of nationalism in good time wherever they may appear," said the president of the Kosovo Assembly.

Ilija Vakic also spoke about the need to further raise the capability of the basic organizations in dealing with problems pertaining to economic stabilization and fulfilling tasks. Social activity must be intensified everywhere and everyone must be mobilized. "The League of Communists as a whole, and particularly the provincial leadership, is constantly in action and settling accounts with the enemy and all anti-self-management forces. Owing to this action and the determination with which it is being carried out, the current situation in Kosovo is much more stable. But it would be a mistake if we were to cover up the fire with ashes and let it smoulder. We must not be satisfied with what has been achieved, but must continue to conduct a decisive struggle and must determine everyone's position at all times in order to make certain that what happened 2 years ago will never be repeated."

The president of the Kosovo Assembly particularly stressed the work with the youth and education, including ideopolitical and Marxist education. "We must not permit any stoppage in our activity, because the enemy is under cover and could at any time exploit any lack of vigilance or any tolerance on our part," Ilija Vakic stated. "Ilija Vakic also stressed the need for greater action unity in the provincial leadership, because, according to him, not enough had been done in this field."

Speaking about the economic trends in the province, Ilija Vakic expressed his satisfaction at the positive results being attained in some collectives in Tito-Mitrovica and some other communes. He stressed the need to rely more on our own forces to overcome any difficulties.

"Ilija Vakic also spoke about the need to prevent the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and to adopt all necessary measures to further strengthen brotherhood and unity. He committed himself also to the continuance of the action to unmask the hostile propaganda of Enver Hoxha and the Tirana leadership against our country."

BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS COOPERATION TALKS -- The Hague, April 10 [TANJUG] -- Yugoslavia and the Netherlands have concluded two-day diplomatic consultations during which they discussed possibilities of developing bilateral cooperation and the international political situation. The two countries' relations so far and their prospects have been assessed as favourable, it is reported. At the same time, the two sides expressed very similar views on a number of topical problems of world-wide importance. The Yugoslav delegation at the talks was led by Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Momcilo Vucekovic. During the visit he was received by Dutch Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Van Eekelen. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1601 GMT 10 Apr 83 LD]

NEW LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER -- Svetislav Stojakov has been elected new member of the LCY Central Committee and of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina. Svetislav Stojakov has been proposed for the post of executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. [Text] [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 1 Apr 83 AU]

TYPHUS IN KOSOVO COMMUNE -- At today's meeting, the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo was informed about the outbreak of typhus in Decan and measures being adopted to combat it. According to the provincial health and social policy committee, the outbreak was caused by the use of contaminated water from wells supplying some families in the suburbs of Decan. Up to 29 Mar there were 19 cases, and all those affected have been taken to the Pec medical center. Their condition is improving daily. Appropriate measures have been taken by the Decan health authorities to eliminate the disease. Special teams were formed and disinfection measures were taken. Because of the measures adopted, the spreading of the disease was avoided. [Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 1 Apr 83 AU]